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Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 32 VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18 1899. FORTY-SECOND YEAR

DIAMONDS
The price of diamonds in the rough has advanced 10 per cent. since we bought out last lot.
We will continue to sell at the old price
Our Amsterdam agent expects another advance of 10 per cent. very shortly.
As we purchased our diamonds for the spring trade before the first advance, We will still sell at the old price
This gives our customers the advantage of at least 10 per cent., which, considering the fact that we purchase direct, in large quantities, and for cash, and sell for a reasonable advance on cost, makes buying diamonds from us a good investment.
..Challoner & Mitchell..
JEWELLERS. 'PHONE 675. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

HUDSON'S BAY COY
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OILMENS STORES
BLANKETS
GRANITE AND TINWARE
RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
WINES AND LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS
Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

OH! MY DEAR MAN
Did you have to resign? I told you to buy groceries for cash, and I know where to get bargains.
The butterfies in winter use Ontario maple syrup and hot buckwheat cakes. Just received, direct from India:
MAJOR GREY CHUTNEY
COL. SKINNER CHUTNEY
INDIAN MIXED FRUIT DO.
BENGAL HOT CHUTNEY
CASHMERE CHUTNEY
BENGAL CLUB CHUTNEY
SWEET MANGO CHUTNEY
GREEN MANGO CHUTNEY
STERILIZED CORN MEAL, 10 lbs., 25c.
MANTOBA ROLLED OATS, 7 lbs., 25c.
75c. QUARTS
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING
WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had 20 years experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so as they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
We are again in the field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

Mr. Herbert Guthbert
The Leading Auctioneer,
Can be engaged for auction sales in any part of the city or neighborhood. Over \$100,000 handled by him at auction sales. 17 Trowce ave., city.
JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell by public auction at the Imperial Mattress Factory. Corner Blanchard avenue and Fort Street.
Thursday, January 19, 2 p.m.
Lounges, Mattresses and Materials.
Terms cash.
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. CO.
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Rolled Oats
Choicest in the World. No black specks, no hulls, always fresh—
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Limited

INSIST ON GETTING THE BEST
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS.
Sterling Silver Waltham Watches \$6.50
FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMPY LIMITED.
Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three *** Brandy
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, *** STRONG BAKERS

...AUCTION...
I am favored with instructions from the Rev. P. C. L. Harris to sell at his residence, 84 Discovery St.,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, at 2 P.M. DESIRABLE FURNITURE.
Ladies Oak Espritole, Oak Dining Table and H. B. Chairs, Good Singer Sewing Machine, Music Rack, Book Case, Centre and Occasional Tables, Lounge, Arm Chairs and Rockers, Bamboo Stand, Net and Lace Curtains, poles, 3 Hard Wood Red Sets, two Chival Glasses, Woven Wire and Top Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Writing Table, Office Chairs, First-Class Room and Star Carpets, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Mats, Cot, Tent, Silverware, Crockery, Glassware, Small Stereograph, Kitchen Furniture, Lawn Mower, Garden Hose, Wringing, Winchester Shot Gun, etc.
The above goods are almost new and in good order.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S.
assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.
AUCTION & SALE
AT 62 DOUGLAS STREET.
..RALPH CHURTON..
will sell on
THURSDAY, JAN. 19, at 2 p.m.
General Merchandise
Groceries, Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Cartridges, etc., being the contents of an up country store, and too numerous to particularize.
Parties having any of the stocks marked wanted are asked to communicate with us immediately.
To buy or sell Mining Stock.
Call upon us, always list them with us, and at any time that you wish to invest and have not sufficient information to guide you as to which stock to select from, we will take the responsibility of advising you.
Real Estate For Sale.
All parts of the city.
MONEY TO LOAN.
CUTHBERT & COMPANY.
15 and 17 Trowce Ave.

A BISHOP FOR SALOONS
They Are the Clubs of the Poor and a Necessity Under Present Conditions.
Therefore He Blames Neither Keepers Nor Those Who Resort There for Company.
But Proposes to Establish a Squirrel Inn Under the Auspices of the Church.

By Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 17.—Bishop Potter startled the members of the church temperance society at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night. In his address he said the saloon was a necessity under the present condition of affairs. Joseph H. Choate, in a speech, took the opposite view.
The meeting was held to gather money for the proposed Squirrel Inn, a temperance establishment for the Bowery, where the working people can go and spend their evenings. Bishop Potter was to speak upon "The Church and Intemperance," but he confined himself wholly to the saloon as a social necessity.
"We may abuse it," he said, "anathematize it, but it is a necessity as far as social intercourse, relaxation and refreshment are necessities. The saloon exists because you and I have given our brother no better things. It is the truth. You may not like to hear it, but so it is. We who belong to the so-called favored classes, have our clubs. But the poor man cannot afford \$100 a year for a club, and so he frequents the saloons. Let there be no mistake. The man who keeps a saloon defers it, and justly, as the poor man's club. There are more poor than rich, more saloons than clubs. Can any one blame the man who keeps the saloon and who says it's the poor man's club? Can any one blame the poor laboring man, weary of his day's work, because he leaves his squalid home, his wife, his screaming children, and seeks in the brightly lighted, comfortable saloon the society of congenial companions?"
The temperance people present were startled at such sentiments from Bishop Potter, but he was thoroughly in earnest. His address had the effect of causing the rich men present to go deeper into their pockets for funds to establish the Squirrel Inn.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.
Catholic Institution Attacked on Suspicion That Saints' Bones Are of Siam Chinese.
London, Jan. 16.—A Central News despatch from Szechuen confirms the report of an attack upon foreign missionaries at that place by Chinese. The church mission society has received a letter from the Protestant mission at Szechuen, which says that a fierce attack has been made by natives upon a Catholic mission there, but at the time of writing the Protestant mission was still unharmed, although the hostile feeling was increasing.
The people, the letter says, are taught to believe that the saints' bones displayed in the Catholic relics are really the bones of Chinese who had been murdered.

MINING SHARES
STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Athabasca \$ 42
Carnegie Creek 10
Dardanelles Wanted
Deer Park 20
Dundee 28
Exchequer 07
Grand Prize 02
Good Hope 02 1/2
Iron Colt 11
Iron Horse 18
Monte Cristo 10 1/2
Noble Five 10 1/2
St. Keverne Wanted
St. Elmo 05 1/2
Virginia 45
Wentworth 08 1/2
White Bear 07
SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY, subject to previous sale:
5,000 Van Anda (1,000 certificates).... 04
25,000 Pay Grease 01 1/2
2,100 Nest Egg 02 1/2
5,000 Rambler-Cariboo 21
100 Winchester 03
5,000 Gopher (500 certificates) 03
Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office.
WANTED.
List your stock with us, as we are in daily communication with wire north Toronto, Montreal, Rossland, Spokane and other outside cities.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Victoria real estate, by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and The Dominion Permanent Loan Company.
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
In all parts of the city, and
FARMS AND FARMING LANDS
In all parts of the province.
A. W. MOORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
86 Government Street.

RAZOR STROPS...
See our new stock just arrived. Use the
Premier Razor...
Fully warranted at
FOX'S, 78 Govm't St.
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY in buying your feed and produce of Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street. Twenty-five per cent. discount on all kinds of seed.
LAYING HENS—We have just received a fine lot; most Brown Leghorns; also two fine thoroughbred trills of Black Minorcas and Silver Wyandots. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.
First Fruits of the Dorothy Morton Mine—Three Chinamen Lost—A Child's Adventure.
From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, Jan. 17.—There is a great row in Chinatown over three concealed Chinamen, said to have been spirited away from the C. P. R. bonded sheds on Wednesday last. The C. P. R. are responsible for the Chinamen, not only under their carrying contract, but to the government for the head tax. On behalf of the authorities and the C. P. R., Hip Wan Lun made an earnest appeal to the Chinese of Chinatown to deliver up the fugitives. As a result Hip was told there were no men concealed, and that if he repeated the accusations made against Chinamen of stealing their countrymen, he would find Chinatown too hot for him. It is proving an exceedingly difficult matter to locate the three missing Chinamen, and the police are powerless since the Chinese detectives have failed.
The silver and gold brick from the Dorothy Morton gold mine has arrived. It weighs 650 ounces and is valued at \$6,500. It was extracted from 400 tons of ore.
A large audience turned out to see "The Contented Woman" at the Vancouver opera house, and they were very agreeably entertained.
Police Officer Cobbeldick, while crossing a high bridge on Sixth avenue yesterday, was startled to hear a child crying, apparently beneath him. On investigation he found the child lying in the water underneath the bridge, off which it had fallen. The child was unhurt.
It has transpired that some 130 penknives found in the possession of one Shrubsole were stolen from Trapp & Co.'s store during the big fire at Westminster.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL
Cariboo Mail Contractor Pulling for Government Telegraph Line to Dawson.
Customs Department's Fat Guarantee Order—Applicants For Fenian Raid Medals.
From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—John Shields of Ashcroft, who is here in connection with the Cariboo mail service, thinks the federal government should build the telegraph line to Dawson and not leave it to private enterprise.
The customs department has nearly completed arrangements for the placing of its officers under guarantee bonds. The amount of insurance is between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000.
Revised figures issued by the Parry Sound Railway Company show that they handled last season via Depot Harbor 10,765,000 bushels of grain, of which about four-fifths came from Chicago and one-fifth from Duluth. Of this quantity nine million bushels were exported from Montreal, the balance going out this winter via St. John, Halifax, Boston and Portland. The company handled about 40,000 tons of meat, flour, glucose, sugar, etc., for export.
Eight thousand applications have been received for Fenian raid medals. The come from all parts of the globe.
The Allan and Dominion lines have been required to hold the mail steamers at Halifax once a month for the Japan and China mails when only a few hours behind time.
A citizens' meeting to-night urged government backing to the Montreal & Georgian Bay canal scheme. A guarantee of bonds is asked.

A PECULIAR DISEASE.
Third Case of the Kind on Record the Subject of Successful Operation.
New York, Jan. 17.—The first successful operation for Ludwig's angina, in the third case of this kind in medical history, was performed in Bellevue hospital to-day. In that peculiar and quickly fatal malady there is an accumulation of pus in the throat that chokes its victim to death. Only two other cases have been reported, and neither of the patients survived the operation.
The Bellevue patient is Charles Weinhold, 34 years old, car driver, of 656 Tenth avenue. He is a very large man, being six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds. Weinhold was taken to Bellevue this morning, gasping for breath. There was an enormous growth on the right side of his face. He was unable to speak, and could neither tell his symptoms nor explain the cause, although the doctors attribute it to either the extraction or decay of a tooth. There was not even time for an anesthetic to be administered, and the lance was used at once by Dr. Bart Wilson.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.
ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST.
Salmon Block, Victoria.

MORLEY'S WAR VISION
Liberal Chief Makes Gloomy Prediction on Retiring from Councils of His Party.
Nearer Beginning Than End of Difficulties Threatening Throughout the World.
In Jingoism and Imperialism He Sees Sources of Danger to the State.

By Associated Press.
London, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of parliament for Montroseburgh, addressing his constituents this evening at Breslin, said he entirely concurred with the reasons which led Sir William Vernon Harcourt to resign the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. It was his own intention, he declared, to retire from active and responsible participation in the formal councils of the heads of the Liberal party, although his zealous and eager co-operation could always be counted upon for the advancement of the Liberal cause.
Mr. Morley proceeded to criticize "the prevailing spirit of jingoism and imperialism." He denounced it as "altogether opposed to all the lessons of Mr. Gladstone," lessons to which he would feel himself untrue were he to allow himself to drift in acquiescence with a course of policy which he believed injurious to our material prosperity, to the national character, and to the strength and safety of the imperial state.
He frankly admitted that he took a pessimistic view of the difficulties threatening throughout the world. "I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his firm conviction that "the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring ruin to us, a ruinous daily growing expenditure, increased power to aristocrats and privileged classes, and war."
TOLSTOI AND THE CZAR.
Novelist Invited to Meet His Majesty and Promises Work on Disarmament Idea.
London, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail prints the following despatch from Odessa: While journeying north from Livadia, Emperor Nicholas, during a break for lunch at Took, capital of the government of the same name in Central Russia, sent a delicately worded message, expressing his desire to see Count Leo Tolstol. Contrary to expectation, Tolstol accepted the invitation and soon appeared at the railway station. In his peasant's garb he presented a striking contrast to the richly dressed entourage of the Czar. Emperor Nicholas kissed him on the mouth and both cheeks. Tolstol readily responded. Then a conversation commenced, the Czar asking his guest for his opinion upon the imperial proposition for the limitation of armaments.

Count Tolstol replied that he could only believe when His Majesty should set the example to other nations. On the Czar mentioning the difficulties of the problem and the necessity for the united aid of the great nations, the Count softened somewhat, and expressed the hope that His Majesty would be able to attain some definite results or at any rate to formulate some workable plan at the conference.
The Czar, thanking him for his good wishes, said he would be pleased if Tolstol could be induced to lend his genius to the solution of the question, and the Count rejoined that the Emperor might count upon his co-operation, for he was already engaged upon a work dealing with the question in point, which would, soon see the light.
STAND OFF IMPEACHMENT.
Austrian Government in No Hurry to Deal With Motion to That Effect.
Vienna, Jan. 17.—The reichsrath re-assembled to-day. Herr Funke and his friends made a motion impeaching the whole ministry on account of the administrative decree regarding the provisional budget and the Ausgleich. A motion to make the impeachment the sole business of the house on Thursday was defeated, and the house adjourned until Thursday.

ANDREE'S BALOON SEEN.
Reported as Heap of Rubbish on Ice Floe in Arctic Ocean.
London, Jan. 17.—The Norwegian sealer Hvalfagen, which has arrived here, reports that in July, 1898, while between Greenland and Iceland, an immense ice floe was encountered, on which was sighted a heap of ropes and rubbish. This was possibly the wreck of Andree's balloon.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND

They Show Increase of Nationalist Power, But Unionists Not Altogether Shut Out.

Labor Men in Dublin Score Remarkable Success, While Parnellism Wanes.

By Associated Press.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—The elections to the town councils were held yesterday throughout Ireland. These are the first elections under the new law. Only a few minor disturbances are reported. There are indications of large home rule and nationalist majorities.

Judging from the results known up to midnight, the elections have been remarkable for the success of the laborites and the waning power of Parnellism. A new feature is that women were allowed to vote for the first time.

In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although owing to internal dissensions in Mr. John Redmond's party it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for one ward, but he did not head the poll, and therefore misses the leadership.

Mr. Tim Harrington, member of parliament for the harbor division of Dublin, is in the same boat, having been topped by a new laborite.

In Cork the Parnellites have done better, but they have failed to retain their former ascendancy, having won only a majority of one over the Dillonites, while the laborites have secured nine seats.

Wherever, however, the issue has been between a Parnellite and anti-Parnellite, and the question was fairly fought, without internal squabbles, as at Kilkenny and Wexford, the Parnellites were victorious.

Speaking generally, there is an increase of nationalist power, but nothing like a rigorous exclusion of unionists.

WHICH KILLED THE OTHER?

Young Married Folk Found Dead With Evidence That Only One Suicided.

New York, Jan. 17.—Theo. Alean, 30 years old, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., at 155 Broadway, and his wife Carrie, 25 years old, were found dead to-night in their room at the Owen Roe hotel, 637 Third avenue, where they had roomed since last.

The police say it is a case of murder and suicide. Which is the murderer and which the victim is not yet known. Death was caused by asphyxiation by illuminating gas.

THE FICKLE FRENCH.

Now Discussing Alliance With Germany Against Great Britain as the New Enemy.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Ever since the much-discussed conference in Berlin on January 8 between Emperor William and Marquis de Noailles, Frenchmen have been actively discussing the possibility of a Franco-German alliance. The idea is meeting with approval in certain quarters now that Frenchmen have come to regard England rather than Germany as the national enemy. M. Ernest Daudet, the novelist, is an advocate of such an entente, which the *Courier du Soir* considers "quite possible."

Le Soir publishes to-day some alleged conversations of the late Prince Bismarck during the closing years of his life, according to which his dream was to found a colonial empire. Fearing, however, that this would alarm British interests he determined to force France into colonial enterprises, hoping thereby to embroil her with Great Britain and to drive her into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new triple alliance, Bismarck believed, would force England to establish colonies in complete security. This exposition of Bismarckian policy, says Le Soir, explains the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany.

London, Jan. 17.—The French ambassador here, Mons. Paul Cambon, replying to an address of the international arbitration association at the embassy here to-day, said no feeling of hostility towards the British existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the little friction over the Fashoda incident, which was only temporary. France cordially supported the Czar's aims but the ambassador feared that their practical realization would be a long time coming.

TO SIT UPON EAGAN.

Court Martial to Deal With the General Who Insulted Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Alger to-night confirmed the announcement made by members of the cabinet to-day that a court martial for the trial of Commissary General Chas. P. Eagan would be ordered. General Eagan has not yet been relieved of his duty in anticipation of his prospective trial, but it is understood that the order for his arrest preparatory to trial will of itself carry with it his rejection from official duties. It was said at the war department to-day that the order for arrest may be served on General Eagan by an officer of the army some time during the official day to-morrow.

FLEET HELD IN READINESS.

Portsmouth Reserve Not Disbanded but Only Away for Shore Leave.

London, Jan. 17.—It is announced that the Portsmouth reserve fleet is not to be disbanded. The ships are to return to their respective ports, in order that the crews of the vessels may obtain shore leave after which they will reassemble in the latter part of February. This action is regarded as evidence that the government still considers the position extremely strained.

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

Comox Coke For Base Burners.

Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.

Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

A JUST SOCIALIST.

Owens Up to Flouting His German Majesty While Innocent Editor Has Been Sentenced.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Herr Schmidt, a socialist member of the reichstag, has voluntarily informed the public instructor at Magdeburg that he was solely responsible for the publication in a socialist paper of the article purporting to be a conversation between the Prince of Bagdad and his tutor on account of which the editor, Herr August Mueller, was sentenced last week to 49 months' imprisonment on the charge of lese majeste. The whole case must now be re-opened.

DEMOCRATS ON PEACE.

Will Support Amendment to Place Philippines on Footing of Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Democratic opponents of the peace treaty were in conference several hours to-day devising ways and means for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist upon an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in their relation to the United States as Cuba, and to make a persistent fight if this concession was not granted.

MANILA QUIET AGAIN.

Philippines in no Hurry to begin Their War on the Americans.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Advices received from Manila to-day stating that the situation on the islands was very quiet. The despatch proved the most gratifying official news recently received from that quarter. It is announced that the people of Manila owing to alarming but unfounded reports were quietly returning to their homes.

At Hilo affairs are progressing satisfactorily and a gratifying fact recited in the cablegram was that the officers aboard the American ships and the individual insurgents were fraternizing freely on shore and that there was no sign of trouble.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Strong Market in New York But Unimportant Changes—London Business Shows Decline.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "On the market here there was less business and less enthusiasm than of late. Americans hesitated early on free profit taking, awaiting New York prices. Exceptions were Central Pacific and Pennsylvania. New York supported the market for half an hour, but at the close of the session prices dwindled and the finish was only fractionally above the worst. The strength of Central Pacific was due to an erroneous rumor of a scheme of settlement arranged on the eve of publication. As a matter of fact all the London companies know of the government's terms. Spanish fours reached 48% on Paris buying and small supply. Coppers were again firm. The Berlin bank rate was reduced from six to five per cent. It is expected that the London bank rate will soon be reduced. Yesterday's African gold is in refiners' hands, but is promised for the bank."

New York, Jan. 17.—The changes in stock quotations for the day were unimportant. The market showed strength most of the day and repeated efforts on the part of the bears to depress prices, although assisted by sale of some 50,000 shares of stock for London account, were of little avail, and prices worked upward generally until the last hour, when previous gains of the day were practically wiped out. The highest prices of the day were made about noon, the standard shares showing handsome gains. Although there has been such a large volume of sales from London, the nationalities at this time were above last night's close. At the opening the market was under pressure, but the variations were fractional.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.
Am. Cotton Oil	35 3/4	35 3/4
Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Spirits	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Tobacco	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Petroleum	21 3/4	21 3/4
Bay State Gas	7 1/2	7 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	93	92 3/4
Can. Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2
Can. Southern	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chicago, B. & Q.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chicago Gas	110 1/2	111 1/2
C. & N. W.	125 1/2	125 1/2
C. & N. Y.	191	190 1/2
C. & N. W.	145 1/2	144 1/2
Del. & Hudson	117 1/2	117 1/2
Denver & Rio G.	60 1/2	60 1/2
Gen. Electric	100	99 1/2
Gen. Motors	102 1/2	101 1/2
Jersey Central	102 1/2	102 1/2
La. E. & W.	16	16
London & N. W.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Man. Elec.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Met. St. Ry.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Mo. Pac.	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nat. Lead	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nor. American Co.	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nor. Pacific com. new	47	46 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	127	126 1/2
N. Y. E. & W.	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.	20 1/2	19 1/2
Omaha com.	96 1/2	95 1/2
Pacific Mail	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pack. Reading	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pullman	160 1/2	159 1/2
Southern Railway com.	127 1/2	127 1/2
Standard Oil & Twp.	39 1/2	39 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/2
U. S. Leather com.	7 1/2	7 1/2
U. S. Rubber	46 1/2	46 1/2
Walsh & P.	23 1/2	23 1/2
Western Union	91 1/2	91 1/2
W. & L. B.	7	6 1/2

G.P.R. in London, 88 1/2; 88 1/2; Com. Cable in Montreal, 187 1/2; 187 1/2.

New York, Jan. 17.—Money on call, steady at 1/2% to 3/4% per cent.; last loan, 2% per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3/4% to 5/8% per cent. Sterling exchange, firmer at \$1.84 1/2 to \$1.85 for demand, and at \$1.83 1/2 for sixty days. Gold, steady at \$1.85 1/2 to \$1.86 1/2. Commercial bills, \$1.81 to \$1.81 1/2.

New York, Jan. 17.—Bar silver, 59 1/2; Mexican dollars, 47 1/2; silver certificates, 50 1/2 to 50 3/4; Copper, strong; brokers, \$14.50; exchange, \$14.25 to \$14.30. Lead, firmer; brokers, \$1.00; exchange, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Tin, firmer; straits, \$21.87 1/2 to \$22.12 1/2; plates, firm. Smelter, firm; domestic, \$5.30 to \$5.40. Pig iron, firm; Southern, \$10.25 to \$11.75; Northern, \$10.75 to \$12.25.

New York, Jan. 17.—Wheat closed: March, 78c; May, 74 1/2c; July, 73 1/2c. Chicago, Jan. 17.—Wheat closed: May, 76 1/2c; July, 68 1/2c. Corn, Jan. 17.—Wheat closed: May, 37c; July, 34 1/2c.

Oats—May, 27 1/2c; July, 26c to 26 1/2c. Pork—Jan., \$9.80; May, \$10.05. Lard—Jan., \$2.00; May, \$2.10. Ribs—Jan., \$4.75; May, \$5.02 1/2.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They give positive relief for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

100 Boys' Overcoats reduced to \$1.65. B. Williams & Co.

750 Boys' Suits reduced to \$1.35. B. Williams & Co.

SEATTLE'S VAIN FIGHT

State Legislature Induced to Protest Against Bill Reserving Placer Mines.

Government at Washington Petitioned to Address Ottawa on the Subject.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Olympia, Jan. 16.—In passing a concurrent resolution protesting against the exclusion of American miners from the Adlin district, the house this morning took the initiative in a movement which it is expected will extend to many legislatures now in session throughout the union, and especially upon the Pacific Coast and the country west of the Rockies. The morning session of the house would have been very ordinary and uninteresting but for the introduction of the resolution, drawn by the Seattle chamber of commerce, protesting against the exclusion of Americans from Adlin, which was presented to the house, under a suspension of the rules, by Judge J. J. McGilvra, of Seattle.

The house reached this very important matter at noon, after it had disposed of three of the vetoed bills transmitted by the chamber, moved and the matter of petition and remonstrance. Speaker Gale asked on behalf of Seattle and its chamber of commerce, which began the movement to call the attention of the national government to the proposed outrage by the British Columbia parliament, for a suspension of the rules so that Judge McGilvra, the authorized representative of the chamber, might lay the matter before the legislature. Judge McGilvra was thereupon accorded the floor of the house. He spoke for five minutes, giving a brief resume of the matter from the introduction of the offensive measure in the British Columbia parliament to the inauguration of the movement by Seattle citizens to protest against the passage of the bill. He said:

"The Adlin district was discovered and has been largely developed by Americans and American enterprise and capital. The destruction of American capital now invested in the district or in process of being invested is threatened by the passage of the bill. The bill in its nature is regarded as an unfriendly act toward the people of the United States. The Seattle chamber of commerce, after passing resolutions intended to be laid before the President, has drafted a concurrent resolution, which I will hand to the reading clerk, and requests that this house and this legislature shall take prompt and vigorous action in the matter."

"Whereas, the parliament of British Columbia has passed its second reading act prohibiting all persons except British subjects from owning or working mines within the province of British Columbia, notwithstanding British subjects under the laws of this state may own and control lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development of such minerals, and the manufacture of the products thereof, and, under the laws of the United States, may own and control lots or parcels of lands in any incorporated village, or in any mine or mineral claim, in any of the territories of the United States; and

"Whereas, said act is in violation of the spirit of reciprocity and common sense, and that heretofore prevailed between the United States and the British provinces of North America; and

"Whereas, further, the object and purpose of said act is to exclude citizens of the United States from any share in the rich Adlin gold fields which have been discovered and developed so far almost exclusively by the enterprise of these same American citizens; therefore, be it enacted by the house of representatives of the state of Washington, the senate concurring therein, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause the matter of this unfriendly legislation to be laid before the government of the Dominion of Great Britain, with a request for the suspension of said act until the matter can be fully considered by the two governments whose citizens are interested; and, further, that this matter of reciprocity in mines and mining be also by the President submitted to the commission now existing to settle matters of difference between the two governments; and he is further requested to co-operate with the state of Washington in preventing or obviating this proposed unfriendly legislation."

On motion of Pratt, seconded by Shellar, the resolution was passed and immediately transmitted to the senate. Olympia, Jan. 17.—The senate was crowded at 2 o'clock to-day when it convened and standing room was at a premium. The feature of the session was the presentation by Judge McGilvra, of Seattle, representing the chamber of commerce, of a joint resolution of the United States and British joint high commission for the adjustment of Canadian claims, and involving other things. The settlement of questions arising from the location of claims in the new Adlin gold camp.

The house resolution was adopted 27 to 4—Hall, Preston, Reinhart and Wilshire voting nay.

GIFT OF ART COLLECTION.

Copenhagen, Jan. 17.—Carl Jacobson, the well known brewer, has notified the municipal authorities here of his intention to present the city with a splendid collection of art treasures valued at over \$140,000 on condition that a suitable building is provided for their display.

LABOR UNIONS NOT TRUSTS.

Columbus, Jan. 17.—Judge Swartz, in the police court, sustained the demand against carpenter Frank Westernman, who was arrested on the charge of defying the state anti-trust law in being a member of a union. The court held labor conventions were not trusts.

BOLD THIEVES.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—In a crowded street car on board of which was a policeman, three men to-day robbed W. H. Snider, resident manager of the National Fire Company, of jewel cases containing between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of jewelry.

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750 Boys' Suits reduced to \$1.35. B. Williams & Co.

MARINE HAPPENINGS.

Norwegian Steamship Ragnar Now Due From Hongkong—New Copper Mine at Quatsino.

Pilots are now looking for the tramp Norwegian steamship Ragnar, which left Hongkong for Victoria on December 18. She is coming in ballast, having taken a flour cargo across to Vladivostok from Portland.

MAINE NOTES.

The steam collier Bristol passed up from sea last evening.

Rumor has it on the waterfront that the C.P.R. steamship Tartar, now at Vancouver, will re-enter the Northern trade.

Capt. Owen has made his first trip since becoming a Nantuximo pilot. He took the collier Siam up to Departure Bay on Saturday and returned on Monday night.

Seventeen boilermakers left yesterday for Seattle to go to work on the steamer Laurada. That vessel is to be extensively repaired before re-entering the northern trade.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma will sail to-day for the Orient with a full cargo.

The Canadian-Australian steamer Aorangi is due from the south on the 24th inst.

The steamer Queen City sails for all West Coast ports on Friday. She will have among other passengers a party of miners who propose opening up some copper claims at Quatsino.

ENTERED.

Str. Charming from Vancouver. Str. Kingston from Port Townsend. Str. Princess Louise from Westminister. Str. Garland from Port Angeles.

CLEARED.

Str. Charming for Vancouver. Str. Kingston for Port Townsend. Str. Princess Louise for Westminister. Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

HUNGARIAN RIOTING.

Four Killed and Sixteen Injured in an Election Brawl—Victims of Agrarian Revolt.

Budapest, Jan. 17.—A fierce election riot took place to-day in the U.S. district of Hungary, and it is reported that four persons were killed and sixteen injured. Troops have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance from the town of Agad.

London, Jan. 17.—The Budapest correspondent of the Daily Mail says that an agrarian revolt is in progress in the Agad district. Fierce conflicts have taken place in which sixteen rebels and ten soldiers have been killed and the rebellion is spreading.

SPAIN SELLING OUT.

Unable to Stand Cost of Protecting Her Remaining Island Possessions.

London, Jan. 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he is able to confirm the report that the government intends to ask the cortes to sanction the sale of the Caroline, Mariana and Pellow islands, on the ground that Spain is unable to provide the necessary naval and military forces to protect them.

CURLING AT ST. PAUL.

Winnipeg Has No Success in the Opening Games of the Bouspiel.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The ice was in splendid condition for play to-day in the Northwestern curling bouspiel and the temperature was just right. Five games were played this morning, three in the first draw for the St. Paul jobbers' trophy, and two in the first draw for the Pfister. Winnipeg has won the latter emblem twice in former years, but the fact was that the men from across the border to-day. The two skips, Tom Kelly of the Granite, and Payne of the Thistles, went down to defeat. But there is still a chance for Winnipeg to capture this trophy if McKenzie of the Thistles wins his game with Milwaukee.

MAY CALL DON CARLOS.

Party in Spain May Take This Action Soon if Political Difficulties Continue.

London, Jan. 18.—The Times this morning prints, from a correspondent in Spain, a column article on the chances of the pretender Don Carlos. Among other things the correspondent says: "The conservatives are disinclined to a greater degree than the liberals and among the latter is some who are inclined to support the pretender. The border to-day. The two skips, Tom Kelly of the Granite, and Payne of the Thistles, went down to defeat. But there is still a chance for Winnipeg to capture this trophy if McKenzie of the Thistles wins his game with Milwaukee."

YUKON SUPPLIES.

Alaska Commercial Company Agents to Make Large Purchases in Eastern Canada.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—(Special) — Louis Schloss, Jr., and Jas. W. Wilson, of the Alaska Mercantile Co., arrived at the Windsor yesterday from San Francisco. The object of their visit is to make purchases aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars among Montreal wholesale stores for the various stores of the company in the Yukon. By making these purchases in Canada, a saving in duty will be effected.

NEW HEERIDES OFFERED.

France May Have These Islands in Exchange for Rights in Newfoundland.

London, Jan. 17.—The Morning Post in an editorial dealing with the French shore question in Newfoundland, suggests that if the Australian colonies are agreeable, France might be permitted to annex the New Hebrides, Sanguan and other islands, in exchange for her share in the settlement of questions arising from the location of claims in the new Adlin gold camp.

SMALL BOYS DROWNED.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 17.—Five small boys met death in a drowning accident to-day at South Gibson, a small country hamlet near Scranton, Susquehanna county. Their ages were from 7 to 10 years. They coasted down a hill into a mill pond.

HISHI-PEIR DEAD.

London, Jan. 16.—John W. Plunkett, Baron Dunsmuir, representative peer for Ireland since 1893, died to-day in his 46th year. He is succeeded by his son, Hon. Edward John Morton Drax Plunkett, now in his 21st year.

VISITED THE QUEEN.

Portsmouth, Eng., Jan. 17.—President Barro, of the Republic of Costa Rica, visited the Queen yesterday at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The warships here fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the President.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

A Telegraph Wire for the Convenience of Members—The Small Debts Act—Mr. Speaker's Role.

Mr. Speaker Forster has made an innovation in assuming the elaborate robes of his office, and in following the custom of the Commons in entering and retiring from the chamber preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace. The old-form members took upon the new formality as increasing the dignity of parliament and he welcomed accordingly. Others smile indulgently, sharing the sentiments of the Attorney-General as to useless pomp and circumstance.

The time for receiving petitions for private bills expired on Monday and has not been extended. The list of private bills is therefore smaller than for many years. The committee holds its next sitting to-morrow at 10 a.m., when four petitions for the incorporation of private companies are to receive consideration.

For the convenience of the members of the press as well as of the public, the C.P.R. Telegraph Company have established a special office in the parliament library. This example of enterprise should entitle the company to what every patronage the legislature offers.

The latest arrival in the press gallery of the house is Mr. C. W. Jennings of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who came over from the Sound yesterday. There is a movement for an organized press gallery to do this session, and a meeting to the business in form for presentation to the just-formed press committee of the house will be held at 1:30 to-day. First of all, the question of permanent accommodation for the press reporters demands consideration.

Hon. R. E. McKechnie has not yet resumed his seat although it is asserted there is nothing significant in this fact, and the statement is freely circulated in the house that Hon. Mr. Hume will in any event retire from the cabinet at the close of the present session, having determined to try his fortune in the Adlin country, which hereafter will be closed to the enterprise of the American placer miner.

When Col. Baker resumed his seat in the house yesterday there was a hearty round of applause joined in by both sides of the house.

The mining committee of the house is to meet to-morrow.

The bill to amend the Small Debts act, now before the house, contains no radical changes. Power is given to the executive to empower two specially authorized justices of the peace to deal with Small Debts court business where desirable in certain out-of-the-way localities, and steps are taken to prevent rival magistrates competing for Small Debts court business. It is also specifically stated that neither solicitors, counsel or any other form of lawyers' fees shall be allowed in the Small Debts court; while others besides the sheriff may be empowered to serve the court papers when desirable, the sheriff having a preference in the work.

A large number of valuable suggestions have been received this year from mining recorders and others, looking to the improvement of the mining laws of the province—already the model for the world. The gist of these suggestions has been given the mining committee in printed form, and will be used in the making of their suggestions for the house, of desirable amendments.

The government bill to amend the Land Registry act by the introduction of what is known as the Torrens system into British Columbia, is practically the same as the bill laid before the house in previous years by the late Mr. Theodore Davie. He at that time was convinced on looking carefully into the matter that the present law was on the whole to be preferred.

GRAU OPERA COMPANY.

"Said Pasha" Well Received by a Big Houseful of People.

The Grau opera company certainly succeeded admirably last night in pleasing the audience at the Victoria theatre with "Said Pasha." The house was really a packed one, as at half-past 7 it was impossible to get anything but a seat here and there—and that far to the rear. There was a friendly rivalry going on from the start, between actors and audience, for among principals and chorus there were quite a number of familiar faces to Victorians, and that left a little bond of sympathy that left no ice to be broken. The setting of the opera was very good, the singing pleasing, and the costumes very handsome.

Mr. George Frederick as "Said Pasha" was good, as he always is, and made a hit especially in "In King of the Land and the Sea." Sylvan Langlois, another old favorite, made a capital Hassan Bey, while Dan Young and Stanley Felch as Hagdad and Nockey made the most of their parts and were real fun makers. The comedy and singing were well received again and again. Miss Fanny Meyers made a very dainty Serena, lively and bright, but always refined. Miss Adele Farrington as Queen Alti sang as sweetly as ever, and an additional pleasure she gave was the singing of "Somebody Loves Me"—a song of which memories remained since her last visit to Victoria. Mr. Harry Davies as Terano, Mr. Maurice White as the Rajah, and Miss Eva Beith as the Rajah's sister were favorably received, and the company will no doubt play to good houses all the week.

GRAND PRODUCTION TO-NIGHT.

The production of "The Mikado" by Grau's opera company to-night will surpass anything ever seen in the comic opera line in Victoria.

This opera was presented by Grau's opera company at Pleasure Bay last summer, and was the talk of all New York. A reproduction of the same will be given here, with its special scenery, which is said to be something gorgeous, it being specially designed and painted for the Grau company, and is modelled from photographs of the temple Nitemon and its surroundings at Nikko. There will be hundreds of different colored incandescent lamps used, besides some 50 or 60 illuminated Japanese lanterns. The decorations and stage settings will be such as are only seen in large cities, and where the public have to pay \$1.50 per seat. The costumes were all imported from Japan for the production at Pleasure Bay, and will be used by the Grau company to-night. Manager Grau announces that nothing like it has ever been seen here.

PERSONAL.

Warburton Pike left last evening for London. He will sail from New York on the Teutonic on January 25.

Mrs. P. C. Dunlevy and Miss Dunlevy are visiting in Seattle.

Gordon Smith of the Times staff is confined to the house with a severe cold.

George Riley, president of the Victoria and Sidney railway, is in Seattle. Mr. Matt and wife

CAPITAL FOR PLACERS

Hydraulic Operations on a Huge Scale Conducted With Money From Abroad.

Effect of Compulsory Local Incorporation Upon Actions of English Investors.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: In connection with the bill now before the legislature to withhold from aliens in respect to placer mines the privileges of owning and working which it is proposed they shall continue to enjoy so far as quartz properties are concerned, I shall endeavor in this letter to show that it will take both capital and machinery to open and work placer mines as well as quartz. I will here give you a list of some of the companies operating in one electoral district of the province, and this, mind you, only represents some of these operating in this district. I know of a great many more having expensive machinery and spending a large amount of capital. I speak of the electoral district represented by Major-General Kinchant and Mr. Helgesen.

It is unable to give particulars about the other companies above referred to, but those I know of are the following:

Antler Creek Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, Major Taylor.
Big Valley Creek Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, London, manager, Major Dupont.
Cariboo Gold Field, Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, London, manager, James Thompson, C. and M.E.
Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$500,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, J. H. Hobson, M.E.
Forty-third Mining & Milling Co. (Ontario), Ltd., capital, \$500,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, Col. Joshua Wright.
Horse Fly Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$100,000, head office, London.
Golden River, Quesnelle, Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, London, manager, Joseph Hunter, C.E.
Horse Fly Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, San Francisco, manager, T. W. Adams.
Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.
Javiera Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, \$100,000, head office, London, manager, J. W. Young.
Lightning Creek Gold Mining, Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, Ashcroft, B.C.
Montreal Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, Thos. Drummond, M.E.
Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$100,000, head office, Victoria, manager, Captain Black, C. and M.E.
Quesnelle & Cariboo Exploration, Ltd., capital, \$12,000, head office, Sheffield, manager, C. F. Law, M.E.
Slough Creek Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$500,000, head office, Tacoma, manager, Chas. Barnes.
St. Anthony Exploration Co. (close corporation), head office, Santa Barbara, manager, E. E. Power, C. and M.E.
Cottonwood Alluvial Mining, Ltd., capital, \$65,000, head office, London, manager, —, Betts, C.E.

I do not suppose that any of the above companies have expended less than \$30,000 already. Several of them have gone into hundreds of thousands, and one manager gives a full statement in the Mining and Scientific Press (which I will quote later on) showing that he has already expended \$1,000,000. I added the St. Anthony Company (a close corporation) because, although they have not actually expended themselves any money in development, yet they have expended a large amount in the purchase of improved property and in exploring Northern British Columbia. This property will require at the least \$100,000 to fully develop it. I will not take up any more space to show what money has been expended by different companies.

Any of your readers who desire to find out for themselves can do so by referring to the Canadian Mining, Iron and Steel Manual of 1897—that of 1898 has not been issued yet.

The report from the Mining and Scientific Press, referred to above, is as follows: "Cariboo has the largest hydraulic mining plants in the world, and California miners are putting in equally extensive apparatus elsewhere. At the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's property, near Quesnelle Forks, B. C., J. B. Hobson, an old placer development worker, put in considerable money in the construction of sluices, seven feet wide, were placed in the bed of the gulch, paved with steel rivets, weighing in the aggregate 70 tons. A canal seven by thirteen feet, ten miles long, was commenced in June and completed November 15. A dam 48 feet long on top and 20 feet high was constructed across the outlet of a lake at 550,000 cubic feet of water. The construction of this dam and the canal furnished employment for 350 men and 120 horses, and cost \$125,000. During the progress of the opening up of the lower bedrock bench of gravel, rich gold was found. About 75,000 pounds of dynamite, 75,000 pounds of black blasting powder and 100,000 pounds of other miscellaneous mining supplies are used annually at the mine, which has now completed thirty-three miles of canals and three storage reservoirs, having a total area of 2,000 acres and a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet of water. About \$1,000,000 has been expended in development of the property since 1891, and about \$500,000 in gold has been recovered during the progress of development work. It is estimated that the company's leases contain about 400,000 cubic yards of high-grade gold-bearing gravel. It is proposed to extend and increase to open up the property in other places."

It is only within the last three or four years that any extensive operations have been initiated in developing this class of mining in the province. The total yield of 1898 to 1899 as officially reported is: Quartz, 35,577,880; placer, \$50,704,855; but only \$2,177,880 was reported to the government. I think it would be safe to add 25 per cent. sent to the mint, San Francisco, and taken out of the country by private parties. The yield for the quartz can be relied upon as being correct, the quartz being worked by companies. Referring to the occurrence of placer deposits in the province, Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute, said:

"The story of the discovery and development, the palmy days and the gradual decline in importance of any one of these mining regions, richly told and in sufficient detail, could constitute in itself a subject of interest. But without attempting to do more than name the districts here, it is of importance to note how general throughout the whole extent of the great area of British Columbia, the occurrence of deposits of alluvial gold has proved to be. The gold thus found in the gravels and river beds is merely that collected in those places by natural processes of waste acting on the rocks, and the concentration of their heavy materials during the long course of time. The gold has been collected in these places by the untiring action of the streams and rivers,

and it must in all cases be accepted as an indication of the gold-bearing veins which traverse the rocky substructure of the country and which await merely the necessary skill and capital to yield to the miner still more abundantly.

Mr. John B. Hobson, M.E., general manager of the Cariboo & Horse Fly companies, to whose practical knowledge and advice, based upon long experience in California, the renewed interest in hydraulic mining in the Cariboo district is largely due, has reported as follows: "I have seen in British Columbia, included the Yale, Lilloet and Cariboo districts, three times the area of auriferous deposits that are known to exist in the whole of the state of California. The British Columbia gravels that I have examined, and that may be considered available for hydraulic working, yielded results varying from one cent to \$1.50 per cubic yard, and as a whole average richer than any I have seen in California. In some properties examined, I sampled streaks, some of which were on bedrock, and others 150 feet above the bedrock, that yielded prospects varying from \$2 to \$35 per cubic yard. We have no such rich deposits in California. The exploitation and equipment of hydraulic mines is expensive, and large sums of money are required to provide water supply and hydraulic plant to get the mines opened and placed on a paying basis. . . . I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when the gold output from the auriferous places of British Columbia will not only surpass Canadians, but will astonish the civilized world." (Paper read before the General Mining Association of Quebec.)

The auriferous area above described by Mr. Hobson does not comprise one-fifth the extent of the auriferous area of California. This would make a total area of the gold-bearing gravels equal to fifteen times that of California, and as California has yielded \$1,000,000 per month in the past, just think of the wealth we have in our gravels. I take the following from the Mining and Scientific Press of January 1, 1899, showing that California after fifty years of mining with open door wants to open it still wider for capital and miners, not closing the door to outsiders as our people propose doing:

"California at the 1900 Paris Exposition. 'California throughout the world has been recognized as the great gold producer; her output as yet has not been equalled, but to-day we are confronted with unfavorable conditions which call for active work to enable the state to maintain her position as a mineral producer. These unfavorable conditions are: First, partial suppression of hydraulic mining, which formerly produced \$1,000,000 monthly; second, lack of water, in consequence of the drought; third, lack of capital for the development of the vast area of mineral lands now known to exist. The first is being gradually reinstated by the intelligent work of the California Miners' Association. The second is beyond man's control, while the third, lack of capital, is due to our own fault, and it is this fault we should start in and correct. The present, we must understand, is an illustrative, an advertising age; if the merchant or manufacturer wants to get the benefits of trade he must advertise his wares and advantages for the public to ponder over and act upon. A state wants to build up its population and material wealth, she must put forth evidences of what she may claim for the great benefit of both capital and population. At no exposition in Europe, where any amount of capital is obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum, has California properly placed before the vast mass of business who visit them, the most attractive features, advantages for the investment of capital, as well as the advancement in arts, science and mechanics."

From the same paper is the following: "In California gold ore of the value of \$4 cents a ton has been worked for 78 cents a ton, leaving a profit of 6 cents, in Utah, according to a statement uncontradicted since its appearance herein, silver is produced at a cost of 23½ cents per ounce."

The following is from a statement or return of work done by the La Grange Hydraulic Mining Company of California, on all their claims, from June 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875: Cost per cubic yard, 60 cents; cost of metal produced, \$11.38; value per ounce, \$19.20; profit, \$7.01. The average yield per cubic yard of gravel, 100 lbs.; wages, \$2.50 per day.

From the above it can be seen what immense wealth we have in the province, and what folly it would be to shut the door on capital and labor, no matter where it comes from. If such results can be obtained from such low-grade gravel or rock, who can say that it will not require capital and labor to develop a speculative nature to enter upon such speculation. It is well known that English capital will not venture on such; but if we can show English capitalists that we have a sure thing paying a dividend, that they can take a Pullman car or even a carriage and drive to the mine, then the capital will be forthcoming, but will they then show us a trail for 400 or 500 miles and pack a canoe supplies such distances? So far, in this province I am not aware of English capital being invested further north than Cottonwood, 12 miles beyond the end of the stage and telegraph lines.

But bill No. 4, the Placer Mining Act, 1897, as it stands will prevent English capital coming into the province, as well as foreign.

Section 2: "No joint stock company or corporation shall be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate unless the same has been incorporated and not simply licensed or registered under the laws of the province."

Now, it is well known that the custom of all English capitalists has been to incorporate in England and manage the business at home. They are not a people who will change this custom in a day.

If the act would allow companies to be incorporated in the United States, where a capital of \$20,000 or over is required to develop a mine, except that an alien miner would not be allowed to locate or record any claim, but could purchase in any such company, I think it would meet with more favor.

C. N. BLACK.

Don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Your future wealth depends upon your present health. Take care of it in your own interests. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the best known regulator of health. It's daily use will keep your spirits bright and your health good—keep you in a money-making mood. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

Kaisow Congow

The favorite tea of dainty folks—the best that comes to Canada—sold only in 5 and 10 pound boxes.



THE LOCAL NEWS.

Duplicate Whist.—The following members of the J. B. A. A. Club have been elected to play against members of the Pacific Club at the J. B. A. A. Club rooms to-night: Messrs. T. Piper, A. R. Langley, J. Scott, J. Aden, C. L. Wark, Skene Lowe, S. McE. Smith, D. G. Inverarity, C. E. Bailey, H. J. Austin, J. M. Miller, K. J. Macne, D. O'Sullivan and J. H. Lawson, Jr.

Entertained at Dinner.—The following were the guests of Lieutenant-Governor Melmes at dinner last evening: Sir Henry Crease, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Mr. Justice Martin, Dr. Milne, Capt. Walbrun, Capt. McConnam, Capt. Blanchard, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Elliot, Rev. J. C. Speer, Messrs. Booth, Clifford, Green, Higgins, Helgesen, Kinchant, Kellie, Kidd, McBride, Macpherson, Munro, McPhillips, Neil, Prentice and Cotton, of the legislature, and Deputy Attorney-General McLean.

Appointment Made.—At a meeting of the board of police commissioners held last evening, Mr. A. S. Mountt was appointed to the vacancy on the force caused by the resignation of Constable W. A. Anderson. Mr. Mountt has had considerable experience, having been on the force for close on five years up to the time of his resignation a year ago to go to Tossin lake. Since his return from the North he has served three months as a city detective in place of Detective Perdue, during the latter's illness.

Vancouver Encampment Officers.—Grand Patriarch, T. A. Mac and Grand Scribe, D. Welch, of New Westminster, assisted by a local staff of grand officers, presided over an interesting installation in Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., last evening, and were afterwards banquetted in the Old Fellows' hall. The officers installed were as follows: C. P. J. Smith; S. W. J. Bell; Jr. W. P. J. Hildell; Scribe, J. A. Graham; Treas., J. E. Phillips; O. S. W. H. Huxtable; I. S. A. Rumble; Guide, F. Kernode; first G. T. B. Deacon; second, S. Reid; first W. J. Williams; second W. P. A. Billingsley; third W. W. Adams; and fourth W. Donald Grant.

Coming Attraction.—Carl Reiter, the manager of Henri Maurice Cannon, the "Heaviest Man in the World," arrived in Victoria yesterday to make arrangements for the appearance here of his attraction, whom he terms the "Greatest Man on Earth." His weight is 613 pounds; waist measure, 46 inches; thigh measure, 54 inches. Mr. Cannon is literally the greatest man in the amusement way who has ever crowded his way into Canada. He is 48 years of age, says he has never been sick a day in his life, and is of a cheerful, optimistic disposition. He is married, and his wife tips the scale at 119 pounds.

Thanks Returned.—The Battalion ball committee desire to tender a hearty vote of thanks to the following: Miss Dickinson, Miss Wilson and Miss Shickla, for making the roses for the committee; Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. E. Dickinson, Mrs. William Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Austin, Mrs. Garrow, Mrs. Margison, Mrs. Helmsken, Miss McFadden, Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. Manson and Mrs. Savory, for assistance in laying supper tables; the catering committee, especially Gr. Stevenson, for the way the supper was served; and also to those not on the committee who assisted: the decoration committee, for the decorations of the hall; Gr. Jameson, for shields and assistance in decorating; the M. C. and floor managers; the floor laying committee, for laying the floor and other work; Lieut. Col. Gregory, for supplying piano; Mrs. A. Watts and assistants, for taking charge of gentlemen's cloak room; Gr. Mallandaine, for assistance in laying floor; Grs. McLeish and Burgess, for assistance in decorating; Staff-Sergeant Langley for his gift; Corp. Lorimer, for assistance in supper room; Mr. Charles Kenwood, for assistance in cooking; the Battalion and Mrs. Macpherson, for their services as chairman; Sergeant Hollier, for his services as secretary; Bomb. Short, for his services as treasurer; and to all those who assisted in making the ball such a great success.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

NORTHERN TRANSPORT

The Casca Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd.

Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT

At all points on the Stikine river and at

Dense Lake, Lard river and Frances lake

during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the

Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek

and Dense lake.

For rates and particulars apply to A. W. JONES,

Secretary, 28 Fort street, Victoria.

NOMINATIONS POSTPONED.

Government Party Will Select Candidates on Friday Evening Next.

The nomination of candidates to contest

Victoria City in the government

interest in opposition to Messrs. Turner,

Hall and McPhillips, who resigned their

seats, has been postponed until Friday

evening. A convention was called for

last evening, but it was decided among

the leaders before the meeting assembled

that candidates would not be nominated.

There was a lot of speechmaking, however,

the speakers being Premier Selkirk,

Attorney-General Martin, Ralph

Smith, M.P.P., A. L. Stewart, Col. Gregory

and Mr. A. L. Belyea, Mr. E. V.

Bodwell occupied the chair.

Mr. Bodwell announced that the

writs for the election would be issued to

day, and the only other piece of news

given out was that imparted by Mr.

Belyea, who said that he did not desire

to be a candidate. He wanted to see

the strongest men nominated.

Col. Gregory and Ald. Stewart will

without doubt be nominated, while Mr.

T. W. Peterson can have the other place

on the ticket if he will accept. In fact

the convention was adjourned until Friday

evening to give him an opportunity

to consider the matter.

Last evening's meeting was brought

to a close with a vote of thanks to the

chairman, proposed by Mr. S. Perry

Mills.

A PROMINENT VANCOUVERITE.

Permanently Cured of Asthma, Clark's Kola Compound Cures.

Mr. F. J. Panton, the well known proprietor of Panton's Music Store, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over four years, very often having had to sit up nearly all night. I had consulted physicians, both in England and Canada, without obtaining any permanent relief, and tried many remedies with the same result. A friend, who had been cured by Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, advised me to try it. And three bottles have entirely cured me. It is now nearly two years since my recovery, and asthma has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to Dr. Clarke for introducing this wonderful remedy, suffering as I was, and do not know of a single case where the required number of bottles have been taken that it has failed to cure." See that you get Clark's. Free sample bottle sent to any person. Mention this notice. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson, 121 Church street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C., sole Canadian agents.

RUSSIAN DISPLAY.

London, Jan. 17.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says: "The Russian government is arranging for combined railway and naval evolutions on a grand scale next spring in Russian China, a feature being an assault upon and capture of Port Arthur."

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but say not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

700 Pairs Pants being slaughtered in price. B. Williams & Co.

CHICAGO EDITOR DEAD.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—W. K. Sullivan, former managing editor of the Chicago Journal, and well known throughout the country among newspaper men, died today from an attack of pneumonia.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying ailment. They also cure all other ailments of the stomach, regulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one headache, they are worth the price.

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Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 39

Takes effect January 1, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 22 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plummer Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Fender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday, and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Fender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month; Quatsino and Cape Scott, 20th.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangell, Junction, Dyea and Skagway. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

SAVE MONEY

Taking Most Direct

Route East

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

AND

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Through Palace and Tourist

Sleepers.

MINNEAPOLIS,

ST. PAUL,

TORONTO,

MONTREAL

AND BOSTON

Without Change

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address

B. W. GREEN, Agent,

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE VIA

St. John, Boston,

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And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings

Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREEN,

Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Honolulu and Hilo

British-American Line.

SS. GARONNE

(4,000 tons.)

O. G. CONRAD, Commander.

Sails for Hilo and Honolulu on January

10, 1899, and each month thereafter.

For freight and passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd.,

64 Government Street,

Victoria, B. C.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points, reaching daily the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE CONTEST IN THE CITY.

The plea which will be made on behalf of the government candidates at the by-election, soon to be held in this city, will be that it is desirable for Victoria to have candidates who have the ear of the government—the same appeal as was made to the voters of Cowichan and so promptly repelled by them. This is a plea which never ought to be made. It is a confession that the government of the day proposes to distribute its favors, not according to the claims of localities, but in proportion to the amount of political support given. This indecent view of the principle upon which the government of a country should be conducted will receive no different response in Victoria to that which met it in Cowichan.

We simply anticipate the formal announcement when we say that Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips will again be candidates. They desire re-election, and their friends who supported them last year are prepared to do so again. It will, therefore, not be necessary to introduce the opposition candidates to the voters. The important thing to do is to make clear the nature of the issue upon which the people of this city will be asked to pronounce. The issue is one of great importance. It is not a local issue. There are certain local issues involved in the campaign, as in every campaign, and these must not be lost sight of, but the point upon which the people will be asked to speak chiefly is the constitutional one that has resulted in a change of government, and the events that have flowed therefrom. It is fortunate, in one view of the case, that an opportunity has been given to the people of Victoria to pronounce upon this great issue, while the facts are fresh in the public mind. Their verdict will go far towards settling the question permanently. If they shall resolve to send to the legislature gentlemen pledged to support the present government, they must be understood as giving their approval to the course taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing Mr. Turner and placing Mr. Semlin and his friends in office.

We wish to place the issue before the people in a strictly constitutional way. It has been said that the people of British Columbia will not arouse themselves to the consideration of a constitutional question and especially that the people of Victoria will not do so. We had evidence a few nights ago to the contrary, and believe that the same spirit, as found expression in the strong protest sent to the legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor then, will find expression anew in the triumphant return of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips. Approaching the question in this constitutional way, it must be premised that, although the action of the Lieutenant-Governor is in issue, he himself personally is not in issue. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues must, whether they will or not, take the full responsibility of what His Honor did. The government cannot shirk this issue in any way. They cannot say, as some of their friends do, that they found the province without an executive council and simply took the vacant offices. This is not according to the principles of responsible government. When they took office they took with it the obligation to defend the Lieutenant-Governor for the act which enabled him to offer the reigns of government to them. The motto that "the king can do no wrong" applies. For the purposes of the present issue, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stands in precisely the same position as William IV stood when he dismissed the administration of Lord Melbourne. Sir Robert Peel not only was not consulted about the dismissal, but he was out of the country when it took place, and, although until he could get home again and take office the Duke of Wellington was the King's sole adviser, Sir Robert accepted fully the acts of the King and those done by the Duke. The King himself was not an issue before the people. It is a principle of the British constitution that the crown or its representatives cannot be in issue before the electorate. When the crown is a party to a struggle

the result is revolution. The ministry must always bear the responsibility of everything done by virtue of the royal prerogative.

The way in which the government was formed, the character of its personnel, the manner in which it has carried on affairs and its policy as far as it has been outlined are all proper subjects for consideration by the voters of Victoria, and we shall have something to say about them during the campaign; but we have above indicated the true issue of the struggle. The people of Victoria will, we feel sure, arise to an appreciation of the question now to be decided. They are to be congratulated upon having the opportunity of deciding it, upon its having fallen to their lot to speak for constitutional government. We have no doubt that their answer will be one in condemnation of the extraordinary and dangerous procedure which the present government represents.

THE PLACER MINING BILL.

The government has accepted the Colonist's suggestion as to the amendment of the Placer Mining bill, so as to relieve companies engaged in hydraulic operations from its provisions. It would have done still better if it had exempted all corporations authorized to do business in British Columbia. The new provision is objectionable because it vests too much power in the governor-in-council. The Attorney-General, in speaking of the bill, when it was up for second reading, said that he did not favor the concentration of too much power in the hands of the executive, but his proposed amendment to the bill gives abnormal power to the government.

In this matter, as in every other, the Colonist holds that the legislature should declare what the terms are upon which all persons can procure rights within this province, and leave nothing for the executive but the routine work of receiving and examining applications and granting the necessary permits. It does not at all favor the system of passing legislation increasing the power of the executive, by giving it the right to say that one person may and another may not enjoy the privileges, which the legislature intended should be general. What we hoped to see, and all we hoped to see, was legislation which would prevent aliens, who buy their supplies abroad and spend their earnings abroad, from taking up our placer mines to the exclusion of our own people. If we had supposed that the government would seek to prevent corporations, backed up by foreign capital, from developing our gold fields, except under such conditions as might commend themselves to the government for the time being, we would have joined with those who opposed any interference with the law.

It is also proposed to debar aliens of any right to acquire claims after the passage of the act, even although they have taken out licenses before its passage. This is unfair. While the law stands as it is, aliens have the right to acquire certain privileges under it, and to take these away would be highly unjust. A free miner's certificate, granted at any time before the assent by the Lieutenant-Governor to the bill, should be good in the hands of an alien as long as the certificate is entitled to run. Otherwise every dollar taken for such certificates will be so much money obtained under false pretences.

NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

The Ottawa Citizen has just emerged triumphantly from a libel suit, brought by a man, who was described by a headline as having "kept a fence." The item over which this line was placed was not in any way objectionable, because it simply stated some facts that had been brought out in connection with a criminal charge; but the plaintiff in the suit contended that the headline was libelous, because it stated a fact not supported by evidence. The defendant got a verdict, and the editorial reference to it highly compliments the judge, who tried the case, upon his appreciation of the difficulties of always avoiding technical libels in printing news.

In every community there are a lot of people who have a keen nose for libels, but as a rule they are not very particular about avoiding libellous publications concerning other people. No respectable newspaper wishes to libel any one, and if by chance something is printed which gives offence in that way, the paper regrets it quite as much as any one else, and this quite apart from any pecuniary or other responsibility attaching to the matter. The constant aim of editors is to avoid the appearance in their papers of matter to which exception can be taken on this ground. They do not always succeed, for it is a physical impossibility for any person to scrutinize every line which may be printed, before it appears. In view of the haste with which matter must be got ready for a daily paper, the wonder is that more infringements of the law of libel do not occur. The rarity of libel suits is the best testimony to the care exercised, which would be impossible if every man on a newspaper staff did not regard it as his duty to see that nothing appeared that is in any way calculated to violate the law.

Mr. McBride's resolution in regard to the fishery troubles on the Fraser is a good one, and he has done well to bring it forward. The Colonist during the last session of the house made the point that there was some doubt as to the advisability of the legislature forwarding resolutions to the government on subjects not directly within its province. Nevertheless a full discussion of the question involved is desirable, even if it is thought advisable to withdraw the resolution. The discussion will show the Ottawa authorities how the members feel on the matter, which is after all what is needed.

The next time you are in the Victoria theatre watch how a joke of a rather subtle nature affects the house. Victoria audiences see all jokes. Some kinds catch the attention of the "gods" at once and are greeted with a roar of applause, but the more subtle are met first by a ripple of laughter down stairs, which gradually mounts upwards until the gallery takes it up. This is one of the funny things about an amusing play or opera. There are other funny things not down on the bills. There is the young girl who is inclined to take everything seriously, the young man who thinks he is really the most conspicuous thing in the house, the young person who becomes wrapt in admiration, and above and beyond all the small boy who sees the fun of everything and laughs until his merry face looks as if it never would come straight again. There never was anything on any stage as good as the latter. If he does not warm your heart, you are no longer fit for this world.

Will correspondents kindly bear in mind that brevity is even more than the soul of wit? We fear we shall have to make it the sine qua non of admission to the columns of the Colonist. It is a source of pleasure to any newspaper to find that the interest, taken by its readers in the matters discussed in its columns, is such as to lead them to contribute their views, and when correspondence has been invited, publication of their letters cannot be very well refused, even if it encroaches on space needed for the news of the day. We must ask our friends to make their letters as short as possible, and think we will have to say to them that hereafter we will feel warranted in cutting down letters which appear to be too long. Editorial and local matter has to be treated in that way, and telegrams have frequently to be summarized; so if we have to cut down a correspondent's letter, he will know that he is only receiving the same treatment as other people.

We regard the discussion as to the necessity of reforming the federal constitution in so far as it affects the senate as very valuable. Nothing is more beneficial than to direct public attention to the higher questions of politics. So far we have not observed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion, that the vote of the senate might be overridden by a joint vote of both houses, meets with much approval. It does not satisfy those who advocate the abolition of the second chamber, and it is antagonized by those who believe it necessary to have some check upon the House of Commons.

The New Brunswick local elections are to be brought on in February. The contest will be more on federal lines than on any previous occasion. There are sixteen constituencies in New Brunswick, electing we think, 46 members. In seven of those electing fifteen members the fight will be on straight party lines. In two others, electing ten representatives, the fight may be on those lines largely. In the others federal issues are likely to be disregarded. This statement of the case may be regarded as correct at the present writing.

Surely the Seattle Times is better informed than its editorial reference to the Placer Mining bill indicates. It surely knows that British Columbia has no power to pass an act applying to the Northwest Territory. Why is it that the average United States newspaper is so profoundly ignorant of the affairs of any country except its own? The lack of knowledge of Canada displayed in the United States press is simply astounding. We may inform the Times that British Columbia has no more jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory than over the state of Washington.

If the present negotiations for reciprocity fail, we hope no Canadian government will think of approaching the United States with a suggestion looking to such an arrangement. The time is not far distant when that country will want the products of Canada badly enough to reduce the duties on them without receiving any equivalent. We have the cards, and all that is necessary is for us to play a strong and patient game and we are sure to win.

The Colonist is quite ready to give a reason why it thinks the charge made by the Times—that the Turner government connived at the violation of the act to secure the independence of the legislature—and that is that if any evidence of such a thing were in existence it would have been brought to light long ago.

The arrival at Vancouver of a gold brick from the Dorothy Morton mine is of special interest because it is the most conspicuous evidence that the Coast mines are coming to the front as producers.

The Columbian was wholly opposed to the suggestion that the placer mines should be reserved to British subjects, when the Colonist made it. Now it admits that much may be said in favor of the idea.

NEW PATENTS.

According to the patent office report of Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain, for the week ending January 3, 1899, 421 patents were issued by the United States patent office to citizens of that country: 1 to Austria-Hungary; 2 to Belgium; 8 to Australia; 24 to Great Britain; 2 to France; 18 to Germany; 1 to India; 1 to New South Wales; 1 to New Zealand; 1 to Norway; 1 to Switzerland; and 1 to West Australia.

Of the above patents, 128 were assigned to manufacturing firms and others before the grants were made.

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help tired kidneys to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

ONE YEAR OF NEW LIBERALISM.

From the Mail and Empire.

The exploits of the new Liberalism during the past year impress upon the citizen the necessity of watching public affairs with greater care than ever, and of exercising a judgment unbiased by machine influence, or by the representations of the subsidized or official newspaper. Possibly the most serious revelation that has been made during 1898 is that which exposes the relations of the government to certain public journals. It appears that ministers have taken precautions to render their own paths easy and to escape that free discussion which protects the welfare of the people. Thus it is that we have had an official Bureau of Public Opinion opened at Ottawa for the purpose of enabling ministers, through the rural journals, to render judgment upon themselves. Thus, too, we get the subsidizing of a section of the press.

In no other British country have such ministerial connections with the press been established. In no other British country would they be tolerated. With a hypnotized press supporting it, the government has felt itself at liberty to do very much as it liked. It regards itself as sheltered in a large measure from the public eye. A startling outcome of this condition is the utter disregard that has been evinced for the old Liberal platform. The offer to reduce taxes has been followed by an increase of \$1,750,000, and a threat to tax tea; the promise to extinguish the debt has been succeeded by an increase of \$7,544,000; the pledge to curtail the expenditures by four millions, has been accepted only to result in an augmentation by \$1,800,000. But if these failures of the government for principle and for the public interest are disappointing, still more so is the reply that has been given to the moderate Liberals who have complained about them. "We have spent much money," says the principal minister, but "wait till you see us next year, and we will have spent more." Associated with the question of expenditure is that of the trade policy. We have learned during the past year what that scheme means. The main features of the affair have resulted in something that was not anticipated. Take the British preference as an example. We are actually taxing British goods higher than ever, and United States products lower than ever; while the British produce is having a smaller and the United States produce a larger share of our market. No new market has been secured for our producers. In fact the only triumph that has been scored in reference to foreign markets has been the closing of the German market, which takes \$160,000,000 worth of farm products, against Canadian grain of all kinds. The means of transportation have not been improved, and the fast steamship project has been an utter failure. For our own industries nothing has been done. The tariff on binder twine was removed; the industry was hurt, and the price to the consumer raised. The coal oil question was dealt with, and the new regulations are giving us over to the Standard oil monopoly. A quarrel has begun on the subject of a tariff. Mr. Mulock, who is trying to capture Sir Richard Cartwright's place, as the Ontario leader, has asserted that the tariff which Sir Richard wants to reduce is sacred and unalterable. On the other hand, the Western Liberals say they voted for free trade, and free trade they are bound to have, otherwise the government will be punished. While the burdens have been increased and the markets have been restricted, difficulties have set in on the subject of offices. There has been during the year a vast distribution of the spoils. Still there is dissatisfaction, and the call for more places is loud and imperative. The new Liberalism is not an altogether unselfish plan. It requires to be watered at the public expense. Out of this demand for places we have reaped a proposition that Imperial officers be excluded from the command of the militia. Somebody's relative is ready, and indeed eager, to take control. We have paid during the year for two election expeditions. The Premier pretends that he did not know anything about the Hudson Bay route, although a scientific expedition had already reported. A second expedition has gone over the ground at considerable expense, and has reported in terms precisely similar to those of the first explorers, namely, that the route is not practicable. Sir Wilfrid also represented that he did not know what to do about prohibition, and that a plebiscite was necessary. We have had the plebiscite, at a cost of a quarter of a million, and the government is as much at sea as ever. In the domain of "deals" there has been great activity. Several ministers have had schemes to push. It was found out that Mr. Tarte's Drummond project, which was thwarted by the Senate, proposed to make us pay half a million more for the unnecessary railway than the government itself honestly thought the line was worth. Under the new terms the contractor's profits are cut down by the amount named. Still there are five or six hundred thousand dollars in the transaction for Mr. Tarte's political friend. The Tustin lake railway was a huge Klondike company in disguise. Mr. Sifton, who had served out hydraulic mining claims to one set of friends, and Yukon offices to another set, proposed to enable a third batch to enter the London market endowed with millions of dollars worth of gold territory and a railway monopoly. This affair was stopped in the Senate. It is because such exploitations are prevented by the Imperial government that the new Liberalism and its organs want that chamber to be abolished. But amidst the record of failures, some fortunate, others to be deplored, we have one success—two: the Imperial postal service. The Imperial authorities have long urged this advance. It seems that Mr. Mulock, who wanted a three-cent rate, went to London, met the Imperial government in its den, and forced it to agree to the very figure he had proposed. The franchise law has been remodelled. There is one vote for the Ontario man and a dozen for the Quebecer.

While all the exploitations and the departures from principle have been in progress the respectable Liberals have stood aloof. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. Under these circumstances the government has joined with the Mercier faction as a measure of self-defence. It is concentrating its expenditures upon Quebec, and, as Mr. Bergeron points out, is raising the cry of race and religion there. Mr. Tarte has told the province that he is going to spend millions within its borders, and while his agents are shouting on racial lines, he adds that he is getting matters so arranged that he can carry all but five constituencies in Quebec, thus, of course, rendering him independent of any majority from the other provinces. The new Liberalism has travelled from the old platform by way of exploitations into downright sectionalism. The journey, so injurious to Canada, can be traced in large measure to the spilling of the press, that ought to have been a check upon the movements of the ministers, and a defence of the public interests.

To Rent:::

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Tutu Case.—The Tutu arson case had to be again adjourned yesterday, and is now set down for hearing on Saturday.

The Week's Clearings.—For the week ending January 17, the returns of the Victoria clearing house were: Clearings, \$800,509.43; balances, \$206,225.17.

New Post Office Wanted.—Application has been made to the post office department for the establishment of a post office on Admiral's road between the Esquimalt road and Craigflower. Beaumont is suggested as the name in honor of the rear admiral recently assigned to this station.

Mrs. McConnell's Funeral.—Many sorrowing friends followed the remains of the late Mrs. McConnell to the graveside yesterday. A funeral service was conducted at the family residence, Michigan street, by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Those who acted as pall bearers were: Alex. Munro, Alex. Jack, Wm. Lorimer, W. J. Northcott, C. N. Cameron and Wm. McDowell.

True Blues.—The following officers of Victoria lodge No. 37, Royal True Blues, have been installed by District Deputy Grand Master J. J. Walsh: Mrs. Walsh, P.W.M.; Mrs. Walker, W.M.; Mrs. Haskins, D.M.; Miss L. Walsh, recording secretary; Mrs. Walsh, financial secretary; Mrs. Freeman, treasurer; Mrs. Miner, chaplain; Mrs. Crampton, D. of C.; Mrs. Lambeth, conductor; Mrs. Patterson, first com.; Mrs. Strickland, I.T. A banquet followed the installation.

Esquimalt Assault Case.—John Clarke was yesterday fined \$20 by Magistrate Hall for assaulting a bluejacket. It seems that the two had had words in St. George's inn on the Esquimalt road and going outside by themselves had it out, the sailor getting decidedly the worst of it. Clarke then proceeded to the Half-Way House, where he was met by friends of the man he had just been fighting with and was himself given a rather severe thrashing. The only other offender before the court was David Smith, who was sentenced to a month for vagrancy.

Organize for Work.—The Methodist churches of the city and Esquimalt have formed a Methodist church council consisting of the official members of the Methodist churches in Victoria and Esquimalt for the purpose of aggressive evangelistic work in the district. It is proposed early in February to hold an anniversary gathering to commemorate the fortieth year of the first appearance of Methodist ministers in British Columbia. At the earliest possible opportunity it is determined to hold a large convention of four days for the discussion of papers and addresses. Rev. J. C. Speer is chairman and F. W. Davey secretary of the council.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Address in Reply to Speech From
the Throne Adopted without
Division.

Placer Mining Bill Through Com-
mittee—Contract Labor Bill
against Other Provinces.

TUESDAY, January 17.

The speech from the throne was finally disposed of in the legislature this afternoon, no amendment being offered and no division suggested. The sitting was also notable as witnessing the return of Col. Baker to his seat, his qualification having been finally established; and the formal announcement of the retirement of the leader of the opposition from his place in the house.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were read and received from: The Atlin Short Line Railway Company, (Mr. Clifford); the Kootenay and Northwestern Railway Company, (Mr. Kellogg); the Big Bend Transportation Company, (Mr. Kellogg); the Pine Creek Plume Company, (Mr. Kellogg); Patrick Farrel, asking for reconsideration of the causes of his dismissal from the police service in May, 1889, (Mr. Holmeken); and the Kitchikan Railway Company, (Mr. Prentice), the last named petition being also referred to the railway committee.

PRIVILEGE.

MR. POOLEY, rising to a question of privilege, directed attention to the absence from his place in the house of the leader of the opposition. As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, he said, "the leader of the opposition in this house, Mr. J. H. Turner, has resigned his seat in this house. He has requested me to-day to make a statement of the facts which have caused him to take that step. He has various establishments located throughout this province, and as soon as he found the interpretation that was being placed upon the Placer Mining act he took the precaution of telegraphing to each of his establishments throughout the country to ask them if at any time since nomination day for the election last year they had sold any goods to the government. In response to this inquiry a telegram was received to the effect that on or about the 15th October the government agent at Nelson, being in such a position that he required a number of blankets of a certain class, came to Mr. Turner's Nelson establishment, and asked the manager, Mr. Thomson, if he could supply a specified number of blankets of this particular kind. Mr. Thomson replied in the affirmative and the blankets were supplied. Mr. Turner had no knowledge of this transaction, nor would he have thought of telegraphing to his various establishments with reference to the point but for the interpretation now for the first time placed upon the Election act. He had no knowledge whatever of any dealing of his representatives throughout the province with the government but in Victoria he was found to have sold a number of the kind to be done. I need only say that it is with very great regret that he now finds it has been done—though absolutely without his knowledge—and he has therefore resigned his seat and will again place himself before his constituents of Victoria."

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Higgins presented the third report of the private bills committee, stating that with respect to the petition of the South East Kootenay Railway Company it was found the notice had been duly published but the rules had not been complied with as the papers had been deposited with the clerk of the house two days after the time expired that was allowed therefor. The committee therefore reported the petition subject to double fees.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

Premier Selin laid before the house the following: A return of the regulations and orders issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council under section 150 of the Placer Mining act and section 143 of the Mineral act; A return of orders-in-council under the provisions of chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, 1897—the Probates Recognition act; A return of the names and places of residence of collectors of revenue paid by commission, the rate of same, and the date of the authority therefor; A statement of the bonds given by civil officers for the due performance of their duties as defined under the Civil Service act; and

A statement of the Commons established under the Cattle Ranges act, which during the year ending 30th June, 1898, had returned a revenue of \$271.

PASSING THE ADDRESS.

MR. EBERTS, on whose motion the debate on the speech from the throne had been adjourned, announcing that he would have no more to say upon it, MR. GREEN (Slocan) continued the consideration of the governmental programme. He took issue with the ex-Attorney-General on the question of the free miners' license as applied to wage workers in metalliferous mines, denying emphatically that any suggestion of the miners of Kootenay was in favor of the retention of this tax. They had always regarded it as a flagrant injustice, and he asked any member to show where in the government was justified in demanding a special tax of \$5 before any man—or any woman indeed—could go into the blacksmith shop or the cook's shanty to a mine to earn an honest living. The tax was an absurdity and an injustice and its disappearance from the statute book would be a cause for general congratulation. This as other legislation foreshadowed in His Honor's address bore evidence to the fact that the members of what is now the government had been sincere in their pre-election promises and declarations of policy. The proposal for the cancellation of the mortgage tax furnished additional testimony in the same direction. The supporters of the late government claimed that it had been the intention of the Turner administration to cancel this tax. Had they not had ample time and opportunity to do so; and had they repealed the tax? These and other matters outlined in the speech showed the government to be determined to live up to its promises, and he accordingly felt it an honor to give the motion his support.

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MR. HIGGINS (Esquimalt) congratulated not only the mover and the second of the reply on the success of their efforts, but the house on the valuable acquisition in the new blood to the debating strength of the assembly. Passing then to the consideration of the address of the member for South Victoria, upon whom the mantle of the opposition leadership had fallen temporarily—the opposition having divided to a beggarly array of empty boxes, it was to be hoped for a few days only—he charged that this honorable member had carefully avoided the most important subject to which he could have given attention—the administration of the lands in the E. & N. railway belt, and the failure of the late government to properly protect the rights of the people in this connection. It was now announced that the railway company proposed to throw open these lands to prospectors in the same manner as crown lands. Why had not the late government secured this action? The scenes enacted under the administration of these lands had at times included horrible evictions, in which men and women were literally turned out into the snow and their homes destroyed. This was some time ago, but the rights of the people had, even to the going out of the late government, been set at naught by the owners of the railway. It had been said that the land in this railway belt had been practically forced upon the late Hon. Robert Dunsinuir, and this was in a measure true, as he himself had for one strongly urged the deceased Mr. Dunsinuir in the action taken by him. Had that honorable gentleman lived, the causes of complaint would probably not have arisen, as his plans embraced a transcontinental railway, a ferry from Beecher Bay across the Straits, and many other important undertakings for the advantage of the Island. Nor did he wish to be taken as animadverting solely against the Island railway; he believed there had been similarly bad cases on the Mainland of abuse of the people's rights. No land or anything to say against the successors of the late Hon. Robert Dunsinuir, if they would only be just and fair to the people of British Columbia. Again, the member for South Victoria had, in the course of the election campaign at Alberni, and later at Cowichan, read a telegram purporting to reduce the terms to settlers of all surface rights, to \$5 per acre, this including also the precious metals that might be discovered under the surface, and including iron, but not coal. The late Attorney-General had told the electors that the terms offered by the railway company were infinitely more advantageous than those granted by the crown, \$5 being charged by the company and \$10 by the crown. Mr. Higgins denied that purchasers from the company were in any way exempt from the \$10 payment to the crown, and held that the member for South Victoria had been guilty of misleading the electors when he so contended. As to the proposed amendment of the elections act, the recent experience in Esquimalt district had shown him that improvement of the law was very badly needed, while the controverted elections act as at present on the statute book was a juggle and a deceit—legislation for the specific purpose of preventing the poor man from taking any part in public affairs, and enabling the rich to perpetrate acts of gross injustice. He hoped that a bill would be introduced without delay that would be a credit to the country and the government—in the best interest of the people at large. There was no time to be lost in amending this legislation, for no one could say when a new election might be precipitated after the expiration of the last few days. It was an old saying that there was nothing certain but death and taxation, while the Turks had a proverb—"Call no man happy until he is dead." After some things he had seen in politics lately—and of which he would have more to say later on—he feared that he could never again be happy again until he himself was politically dead.

Mr. Eberts.—The honorable member has a very happy smile just now. Mr. Higgins, continuing, bitterly assailed the late provincial secretary, Col. Baker, for what he termed his ridiculous immigration or colonization fad. It was a preposterous, an unprecedented thing, to go to a foreign country, assist a number of people to emigrate, provide them with many of the necessities for their new life, and establish them comfortably in our northern coasts, all at the expense of the state. And this while people of our own province, our own kind, and kin, were practically starving for the want of a little government aid properly directed.

Dealing with the topics particularly discussed in the speech from the throne, the junior member for Esquimalt welcomed the announcement that the mortgage tax would at last be repealed. This was a matter that had long been brought to the consideration of the late government during many years, yet nothing had been done. Mr. Pooley had, in a letter to the electors of a portion of Esquimalt district said this matter of the mortgage tax was a very "intricate problem." When this letter had been read a young man—a blacksmith's helper—came forward, and with a piece of chalk under his tongue, and a piece of paper, he took to solve the "intricate problem." He borrowed some money on mortgage, said, and the interest is six per cent. and one per cent. for the mortgage tax, and one per cent. for the mortgage tax.

Continued on page 6.



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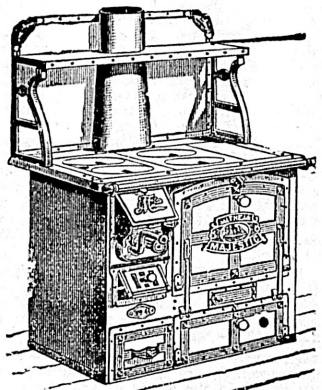
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Page Five.

if that mortgage tax were taken off, would it not be possible for the poor borrower to get the use of the money for 2 per cent. That wasn't a very hard problem. His friends on the other side of the house had not expected to have him with them, and indeed he had had a hard job to get back—but, like the lost cat, he came back. He deplored any introduction of sectional feeling in the house or the country and held that it augured well for the legislation to come that the house now possessed so admirable an array of young and forcible speakers.

MR. NEILL regretted, in his preparatory remarks, what he termed the utter failure of the opposition to undertake a criticism of the policy put forward by the government. He supported the former speaker in reference to the telegram read by Mr. Eberts at the Alberni and Cowichan meetings and said that although it had been promised that this telegram would be left at or sent to Alberni, this had not been done. The other remarks of Mr. Eberts and of Mr. McBride (the member for Dewdney), Mr. Neill elegantly described as cheap clap net while the opposition as a whole retraced him of a cheap coffin—hardwood outside, capable of taking a very fine polish; poor wood, black cloth and emptiness within. In the case of the opposition the veneer was already wearing off, and the entire coffin would soon go to its political grave. Mr. Neill declared that the member for Alberni declared that he believed the members of the opposition at heart cordially approved the government's policy as in the best interest of the majority of the people.

MR. DEANE was pleased to find by the speech from the throne that the government very first opportunity their ante-election very first opportunity of the speech, the exclusion of aliens from the placer mines, being in this direction. The charge had been made that the policy of the government had been deliberately operated from the gentlemen now in opposition, yet these gentlemen had been in government of the country for 16 years, and surely that should be time enough for them to do more than promise in. It seemed strange indeed that if they had honestly contemplated the reforms mentioned in His Honor's speech they should have waited for this government to carry them out. The trouble was that the late government had not been in earnest in the matter, and the present government was. It was the same with everything else that the people wanted as with the mortgage tax repeal—difficulties would be made or magnified. The people had finally grown tired of promises and resolved to give the other side a chance to prove their sincerity. They had now their opportunity, and they were showing that they had been honest with the people. With reference to the exclusion of the Chinese from the collieries, the late attorney-general had said the former government could not carry out the intention of the act because of the penalty clause of the act. And who should be held blameable for the absence of such a clause but the attorney-general? It was certainly significant that the very day the new government took up the reins of power the Chinese were removed from the underground workings of the mines. Next to the alien exclusion he regarded as the most important feature of the present government legislation that policy dealing with the amendment of the land laws, which he viewed as calculated to afford relief from the extravagance and monopoly-favoring policy of the late government. He approved the abolition of the mortgage tax and free miner's license for wage-workers in the metalliferous mines, but had hoped also to see some suggestion of amendment of the health regulations, which—particularly as they applied to Chinese—he regarded as farcical in the extreme.

MR. HENDERSON (New Westminster City) vigorously resented the inference from the other side of the house that his action in casting his lot with the party in power was in any way connected with the measure of financial relief for the West. He had no idea that such relief was contemplated until the speech had been read by His Honor, nor had he until the session opened been aware of the character of any of the legislation to be presented. It had been said that he ran under the aegis of the late government party, and he interpreted this word—everyone understood the inference to be that he ran under the colors or auspices of the Turner party. This he wished to distinctly deny. When he made his appearance as a candidate and all through the campaign he had taken special care to emphasize his position as absolutely independent of either party. As a matter of fact the one thing hardest to do was to cut out the course of the contest had been the insistence of the then government press to take him under its wing. Its blighting friendship was his worst enemy in the election, for he had no wish to be identified with the party, and he had had no outside speakers to assist him at any part of the campaign. He had fought his own battle as an independent, and had entered the house pledged to neither side. During the course of the election he had argued continually for the repeal of the mortgage tax and the free miners' certificate as compulsory for wage workers in metalliferous mines. He had declared that he would vote for measures in the direction of these two reforms even if it cost him his seat, and he was now quite prepared to do so. He remained absolutely unfettered and independent in action, but when he found the party in power going ahead with the reforms he had pledged himself to advance, he could but go with that party. Such a course he denied was inconsistent. On the other hand, the government had appropriated the policy of the new administration, as had been charged, it was the membership of the opposition that inconsistency should be laid to—otherwise they would be on the government side, supporting what they claimed to have been their policy. In considering the election petitions bill the member for Dewdney had been very much interested with regard to it (Mr. Henderson) and had said that his constituents would be heard from with respect to his vote cast for this measure. Personally he (the member for Westminster) believed his constituents would appreciate his silence quite as much as the people of Dewdney would appreciate their member's loquacity. Although he had cast a silent vote for the bill referred to, it had not been without matured consideration. There appeared indeed to be no necessity for discussion, after the splendid address of the Attorney-General, which left nothing practical to be said on the subject. That address indeed had appeared in his mind as a dreary oasis of logical argument and fiery desert of shifting rhetorical sand. His constituents were quite prepared to meet his constituents at any time and justify his vote on

this or any other measure, with the member for Dewdney or without him. As the character of legislation forswore in the address before the house seemed thoroughly in the interest of the people of British Columbia the government propounding it were entitled to his support, and would have it so long as they continued to legislate for the benefit of the people.

MR. MCPHERSON took the opposition speakers in their turn and had something to say on the points scored by each. He resented Col. Baker's complaint that the legislation sought by the new government was in the direction of disturbing vested rights, and declared that the trouble was that the new government were determined to protect the vested rights of the people, instead of looking out for the interests of rings and monopolies. It would not keep out capital, he held, to give the workers a chance, for capital was after all only the result of applied labor, and when it was seen that the government had been so long in the capital would soon be forthcoming to develop the industries of the land. He could not agree with the contention of the member for North Victoria (Mr. Booth) that the expenditures of the former government had anything to do with the present position of the country, while he heartily endorsed the remarks of that member with respect to the desirability of amending the controverted elections act, in the direction of protecting the comparatively poor man from the domination of the rich or the political machine. He also endorsed the observations of the member for Lillooet (Mr. Smith) as to the necessity of amending the companies act so as to prevent a repetition of such scandals as that in connection with the Golden Cache—a disgrace to the province and calculated to do irreparable harm if allowed to pass unnoted. Mr. Henderson found no fault with the contents of the speech, but had endeavored to show where omissions had been made that were not desirable; with the stand taken by Victoria's senior member he could not agree. He preferred not to see the subjects referred to dealt with in the speech, as being outside the scope of the legislature's jurisdiction. As to Mr. Eberts' complaint that the policy of the government was not original but had been stolen from the present opposition, he denied this, contending that the late government had never gone further than to express good intentions as on such subjects as the mortgage tax and miners' license abolitions. The road to hell was said to be paved with good intentions, and this was as far as these reforms would ever have got had not the government been changed by the people. He denied, too, that any attempt had been made by the late government to impose the full penalty of the law against the colliery people illegally employing Chinese. It was not to be thought of with the colliery people friends of the government, one of them running as a government candidate and at the same time contributing largely to the government corruption fund. As to the charge that the government had usurped power, and the question as to how they got on the treasury side of the house, he would say that it was by the voice of the people, and the majority which in this day rules.

MR. POOLEY, after careful examination of the speech that had been put in the hands of the members, could find nothing in it that might not have been advanced by the government that had been supplanted. It was in fact a generous recognition of the good results attributed to the policy of the late government, and the members of the present government mean to say that they ascribed the progress and prosperity of the country that they first directed attention to in the speech, to their own efforts during the past five months? Progress and prosperity had been the cry of the old government, and through a policy of liberality and intelligence it had been endeavored to induce desirable settlement, open up the industries of the country, and bring about good times for the province. The last six years had witnessed the development of this policy, and its success was attested even by the members of the present government in the speech from the throne with which the house had this year opened.

Another tribute to the late government was found in the fact that nothing whatever could be found in the speech calculated to cast discredit upon the late administration. The government had now been for five months in possession of all the records, documents, etc., of the province, and they had not succeeded in placing the late government in a bad light in any point in size, upon the plain record of the late government. They had not discovered one transaction that they could look upon as adverse to the best interests of the country. The speech at first sight might indeed have been suspected of having emanated from the late government, so eloquently did it between the lines testify to their faithfulness and good management of the country's affairs.

Respecting the mortgage tax, which as a member of the late government, although without a portfolio, he could say it had been the intention of that government to get rid of, he briefly explained the intricacies of the question involved, and referred to the fact that the late government had arranged for the appointment of an expert commission to report the best means for meeting the difficulties underlying the repeal of the tax. The junior member for Esquimalt had described the simplicity with which a certain blacksmith's helper with his piece of chalk had elucidated the proposition. He (Mr. Pooley) thought that if his colleague for Esquimalt would introduce his friend the blacksmith's helper, with his piece of chalk, to the Finance Minister and show him that it was so simple a matter to save the material reduction in the revenue that the abolition of this tax would entail, the minister would owe him a debt of everlasting gratitude. One thing about the mortgage tax which few appeared to understand had been told him by the Registrar-General—and this was that fully ninety per cent. of the mortgage tax was paid not by the mortgagor after all, but by the mortgagor. He would be glad indeed if it proved that the new government had found a way to remove the difficulty that the operation of this tax entailed contrary to the intention of the act, but when the measure came before the house members would look very closely at the matter, and he hoped the government would be placed the poor farmer, the merchant or the miner, for it would have to be made some way. He hoped the burden would fall on the shoulders best able to sustain it. Reverting to the member for New Westminster City and his declaration of absolute independence, that hon. gentleman had said that he felt it his duty to vote for the government presenting it. But before he had seen the speech, it would be remembered, he had gone over to take his place on the government side of the house, a pretty good indication that he must have been in the confidence of the government.

He (Mr. Pooley) was quite sure that there were no transactions of any kind with the government, and that his qualification was not affected. He accordingly resumed his seat.

that had been witnessed this year. It had never before been the practice in British Columbia, but the fashion had been introduced filing petitions by wholesale, to which the now opposition had been forced to respond. He fully recognized that a measure of the nature indicated would be most acceptable to members on both sides of the house and to the country. As to the statement by Mr. Macpherson that the new government held their position by the voice of the people, he felt compelled to dispute the proposition. There were innumerable precedents for the ground that the government had a right to take its defeat, if defeated, from no other person or body than the legislature—the representatives of the people. He quoted several examples from the history for this contention, in one case a government being sustained in its right to wait for the assembly of parliament to take its dismissal at the hands of the people, although the majority against this government was 17 to 8. He was glad that the government had seen fit to present a speech so fully and candidly, and he hoped that the actions of the late administration, and which he, as a member of the late government, certainly could not oppose.

MR. ELLISON congratulated both the mover and the seconder of the repeal and hoped that they would soon be heard from again, on his side of the house. The prosperity of the country, admitted by the government in His Honor's address, could not by any intelligent man but be attributed in large measure to the active, enterprising policy of the late government, and he hoped that their successors would not be so ready to check the expansion and upbuilding of the province by embarking in any cheap saving, niggardly policy of false economy. The late opposition had made blue ruin their battle cry. Nothing was right, nothing was going well; and yet the facts proved how wisely the late government had been acting when the mortgage tax Kootenay alone had been brought from \$25,000 in a year to upwards of \$400,000 in something less than a decade. The development of Kootenay and of other parts of the province had not been assisted but rather retarded by the constant obstruction of the gentlemen who now composed the government, so that the progress and prosperity of the province with pleasure could not be ascribed to their efforts by any manner of means. He endorsed the necessity for fostering the construction of railways to open up and promote the development of the vast resources of the country, and hoped that special attention would be given to the Boundary country, which already gave evidence of mining riches rivaling if not surpassing that of the now famous Kootenays. He anticipated that if alive to the interests of the country the government of to-day would use its best endeavors to promote the expansion of the agricultural industry, and he urged the desirability of doing all possible to secure the speedy completion of the railway from Midway to Port Hope, opening up as it will a rich and promising stretch of country, while tapping mines of certain value. He endorsed the proposition of the government to abolish the mortgage tax and hoped that the government would go still further and so amend the law as to make it impossible to collect a higher rate than six per cent. on money loaned on mortgage. This was done in other provinces, and if the province did not possess the power as intersected by the Attorney-General the provincial government might at least communicate its views in this regard to the Dominion government, which has the power. He also endorsed the proposition to abandon the collection of miners' license fees from wage workers in metalliferous mines, having always held it most unfair to assess a man for the privilege of earning an honest living, especially when this man took his life in his hands in going into the mine to bring to light the buried riches of the province. He also favored the exclusion of Asiatics from the collieries, as no white man should have his life endangered through the employment with him of a race beneath him in the scale of intelligence. He trusted to see liberal appropriations made for the opening up of the new sections of the province, one of which he knew personally of 150 claims having been recently recorded, and in another 100, where had only a year ago been a wilderness. He had been elected as a supporter of the Turner administration but he claimed to be just as free and independent as the member for New Westminster City, as his voice and votes in the house would be as for the hon. member referred to. As for the hon. member referred to, he thought it very strange, if that gentleman had not been elected as a supporter of the Turner party, that the present government should have taken the trouble to protest his election. This was significant enough for him as to the standing of the member for Westminster. He could not but feel that there had been something specially attractive to carry him over to the other side of the house—a something of which his constituents would have opportunity to speak later.

MR. KELLIE had not intended to speak on the address, and would not have done so but for the assertion that the development of Kootenay had been in large measure attributable to the far-sighted liberality of the late government, which assertion he desired to dispute. When he had first entered the house eight years ago, and had asked the then Premier, Hon. John Robson, for an appropriation of \$100,000 to assist in the development of Kootenay, he had been asked if he had gone crazy. Subsequent events had shown that this estimate of Kootenay's future had not been an extravagant one, and that the time had come when Kootenay was contributing infinitely more to the revenues of the province than it received or had ever received. 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A POINT IN HYGIENE.

Drinking Plenty of Water Essential to Health and Prevents Infection.

There are many people who are particularly clean on the surface of the body, and who are constantly changing their clothing, and who are frequently washing their hands, and who are never without a towel, but who are nevertheless, far from clean throughout the inner structures of the body.

The exercise of the involuntary body functions and every voluntary act, mental as well as physical, gives rise to waste, and is, and is practically, tissue wear. This waste gives rise to waste substances—debris, somewhat as does the wear of machinery, or of our clothing, countless particles being rubbed off by the friction of use. A certain amount of this waste matter is always in the body—in the blood and lymph, and in the cells of the body. In the animal economy it appears that a portion of it is used over again, other portions, and all waste eventually, are being carried away and cast out by the skin, kidneys, lungs, etc. Now, if the various excretory organs are not active in the performance of their various functions, the waste matters of the body, and the vital functions accumulate in the system, become excessive and are prone to decomposition. They are, in short, nothing less than dirt. In this condition the body is a "tempting field for harmful bacteria," for saprophytic organisms, or so-called "germs."

In this sense there are many dirty people. Hence many are prone to predisposed to the infectious or fifth diseases, agues, etc. Again, from excess of food eaten, not only the alimentary canal but the entire organism becomes clogged with the partly assimilated excess.

Without abundance of water, the excretory organs cannot carry off the waste, used-up substances. And so it is that the inner bath, to wash out the tissues, is as essential as the surface bath.

"Water is not only useful to wash out our closets and flush our drains; it has a similar effect in our bodies, and tends to wash away the waste products from the cells of which our organs are composed, to clear out the uric acid, urea and phosphates, and through our excretory organs, to wash out our liver, especially an organ which suffers much from want of water."

The best authorities contend that for the most part the improved health resulting from a sojourn at various "springs" is from drinking an abundant supply of water, rather than from any "medicinal" ingredients in the water. Few question this obvious conclusion. It is a good deal of fluid is taken in with the various foods consumed. Yet the majority of the people take too little water. It is becoming very generally believed by physicians that rheumatism, gout, gravel, etc., arise largely from insufficient water in the body, and that abundant water drinking will tend to prevent these afflictions. In the digestion of food a goodly amount of water is essential. The gastric fluid, it is true, is poured out from the glands of the stomach, but this fluid may be too concentrated, often, and be the better of dilution.

A good deal has been said and written in respect to "drinking" meals. The consensus of opinion among the best authorities is decidedly in favor of a moderate amount of water at meals, to be sipped, and not that the food be washed down with it, which is a most objectionable and injurious practice.

The best time to take water is on first rising in the morning, which had better be done before the morning meal, or on going to bed. The latter time is on the whole preferable; or perhaps for most persons a smaller quantity in the morning, and considerably more just before going to bed.

The water may be taken hot or cold as seems best to suit the stomach and constitution. A little cold water in the morning is refreshing and tonic, usually, and may be an advocate of much hot-water drinking. It is a too common practice. Although it is not easy to drink too much water. It is quite possible, however, to drink too much, and thereby render the tissues soft and flabby. Common sense and moderation must prevail, and guide each individual as to the manner details.

WAYS OF MODERN GENIUS.

Methods by Which Writers of To-day Stimulate Their Genius.

"The vagaries of authors are as many as the whiffs of wind," says an ungallant writer; and the rudeness of the verdict may perhaps be pardoned for the sake of its accuracy.

Probably no two writers of to-day work under similar conditions; and conditions which would inspire one man would clog the pen of another.

Many authors can neither think nor write unless they are physically comfortable, if not luxurious. One well-known writer finds his happiest inspirations while smoking a cigar in a hot bath; and at least one leading novelist does his work before he leaves his bed in the morning, or rather at any time between noon and the early hours of the afternoon.

Mr. Swinburne, the "magician of verse" has been inspired by many a happy idea while breasting the waves in a long swim or floating lazily on his back; and many a "line of sounding rhythm" has sprung up to bear him company on his solitary walks around Putney.

Miss Braddon loves to write in the summer time in the "lily-like" house, Richmond, where the very air is full of inspiration, and has been for some years, where there is nothing more disturbing than a cow.

Francois Coppee is never happy with his pen unless he has one or more of his beloved cats to hear him mutter, and Bret Harte, when the "writing fit" is on him, packs up his "belongings" in the heart of the country, where there is nothing more disturbing than a cow.

Here, with a cigar in his mouth, and plenty more at hand, his pen runs fluently enough when once it is started. He confesses, however, that his first line has often outlasted his first chapter.

Mr. Hardy is like so many writers, a creature of moods. For days he cannot touch a pen; but when the mood seizes him it rules him like a tyrant. From early morn until late at night he drives his pen in a race against his fancy, until he drops from sheer exhaustion.

It was very different with Anthony Trollope, who used to pour-pour the idea of inspired heat, and made a point of writing a certain quantity every day, with the regularity of a machine, stopping when his day's task was done.

Sir Walter Besant, too, smiles at inspiration, and drives his pen with the prosaic regularity of a journeyman.

Maeterlinck finds his inspiration in lamp-light, and works steadily through the dark hours until dawn breaks. In this love of the night he resembles many of our own writers of note, who do their best work when the busy world sleeps.

It is said that one novelist of to-day finds daylight so uninspiring that he resolutely shuts it out. With closed shutters and curtains and artificial light he can spend his days in the inspiration of the night.

Julius Verne believes as firmly in the virtues of early morning. He rises some hours before the "lizard world awakes," and like Mr. Watts, the artist, often finishes his day's work before other men begin theirs.

Authors differ as widely in their modes as in their moods of writing. The genial "Autocrat" Oliver Wendell Holmes, wrote almost every line that has been in print with a single gold pen which inspired him for forty years.

Mr. George R. Sims has a weakness for a lead pencil which suits his rapid moods.

Miss Braddon prefers a steel pen for her manuscripts, although she uses a quill for her private correspondence, and her "green hand" is entirely different from her "private hand."

Mr. Guy Boothby dictates most of his thrilling fiction to his wife, who operates a typewriter, while many authors have schooled themselves to the mechanical art of typewriting their own thoughts, a process which ought to be fatal to inspiration.

When Mr. Barrie was asked "what he wrote with," the answer came quickly—"I write with my pipe," and indeed, the man like Barrie, Kipling, and poor James Payne, the vehicle was nothing and "Lady Nicotine" everything.—London Daily Mail.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more insidious than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the trouble is the stomach, and the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

It is to be said that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, indigestion, heartburn, heartburn, constipation and headache.

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few of them now left, and they are exceedingly difficult to find.

"The remainder of the people might be divided into three distinct groups, the civilized Filipinos who constitute 5,000,000 of the 10,000,000 of inhabitants of the islands, the Tagalos and the Moros, who are Mohammedans. The civilized Filipinos are a decent sort of a fellow, and has many qualities to be admired. He is clean, he builds himself a comfortable home—the best that his condition enable him to provide—cares for his family, exercises self-control, dresses himself tastefully, is without avarice, and self-respecting. He possesses the elements for making a good citizen. His family life is happy and admirable. The women are given much liberty, and the Filipino consults his wife in all his business affairs. In fact, she conducts many of them for him. The Filipino is exceedingly amiable, even to people of different nationalities, but he expects the same degree of welcome extended in return. His children are obedient and well behaved.

"Notwithstanding all this, the Filipino has been subjected to the worst sort of misrule for years. The Spanish policy has always been to keep him not only in subjection, and to use him only for purposes of taxation, but has also sought to keep him in ignorance. Consequently, the vast majority of the Filipino people are ignorant, uneducated. If one gains an education, for instance, by going abroad, and studying, when he returns he is usually a marked man. He will perhaps be invited to board a ship of war by some Spanish officers, and never be heard from again. One of the provisions of the law has been that Spanish should be the language taught in all schools, but they have made no effort to provide the schools. Education has not only been discouraged, but prevented. Again, the land ownership of the islands has been prohibited, and those who ventured to own weapons without a royal order from the captain-general were punished by long imprisonment. The chief reason for the success of the last uprising was the fact that in some manner or another the natives secured something with which to fight.

"It is a well known fact that the Philippine Islands have been considered as nothing more than a hunting ground for the Spanish officials. The people have been taxed without mercy, and they have received absolutely nothing in return. They have been kept in a state of ignorance, and a very short line of railway on the islands. They have no lines of communication, and there has been no justice. The men who could not pay the taxes were sent to the verdict in a suit. But in getting it there was no assurance that another court would not for a further consideration of the verdict, for there have been three or four different sets of laws.

"Neither have they received any protection from the bandits who gather in the mountains and prey upon the people of the islands. Having no arms, they have been absolutely unable to defend themselves, and have been at the mercy of the Spanish officials and the bands of robbers. Consequently, what is necessary if the United States is to assume control of the islands, is to convince the people of the good intentions of the American government and to impress upon them the fact that they will be given a good government. But the Filipinos follow their leaders like sheep, and their leaders must therefore be won over. During my investigations upon the islands, many of the better classes of Filipinos often said to me, 'We would like a good thing if only England or America would seize the islands and give them a good government. But their experience with the white man's government has been so bad, that they will not follow their leaders blindly, believing that they have a champion, even to the extent of resisting the United States. Many of the better classes of Filipinos often said to me, 'We would like a good thing if only England or America would seize the islands and give them a good government. But their experience with the white man's government has been so bad, that they will not follow their leaders blindly, believing that they have a champion, even to the extent of resisting the United States. Many of the better classes of Filipinos often said to me, 'We would like a good thing if only England or America would seize the islands and give them a good government. But their experience with the white man's government has been so bad, that they will not follow their leaders blindly, believing that they have a champion, even to the extent of resisting the United States. 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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 17, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An area of high pressure now extends from California northward to Manitoba, while off the Washington and Vancouver Island coasts there is centred an extensive storm area, which is likely to move eastward across this province. Dangerous gales have set in along the Oregon coast. Fort Canby reports a maximum velocity of 50 miles per hour. Weather continues rainy along the Coast; fair and mild between the Ranges, while to the eastward of the Rockies the temperature is steadily rising.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	50
Kamloops	30	38
Barkerville	12	20
Calgary	zero	36
Winnipeg	-2	12
Portland, Ore.	48	56
San Francisco, Cal.	50	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to high south with light southwest winds; mild, with rain.
Lower Mainland—Fresh to high south with southwest winds; mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Temperatures:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	42	Mean.....45
Noon	49	Highest.....50
5 p.m.	46	Lowest.....42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Caln.	8 miles north.
5 p.m.	Caln.	

Rain—14 inches.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sumshine—1 hour 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....22.906

Corrected.....22.851

E. BAYNES REED, Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:
J. H. Brotherton, W. Jennings.
Mrs. McMillen, C. Armstrong.
Miss Holmes, J. Armstrong.
W. H. Lang, J. Condon.
W. Wheeler, W. Thorpe.
G. Macgowan, R. H. Holmes.
J. B. Wood, T. Armstrong.
J. Gilmour, E. J. Ball.
By steamer Charming from Vancouver:
R. J. Gossell, S. A. Day.
H. Darling, M. Campbell.
W. Renl, J. Bascoe.
A. Williams, J. Hunter.
Wm. H. Hinch, J. Connell.
M. Stoneman, C. Kelly.
Mrs. Stoneman, J. Parsons.
E. C. Carrill, J. S. Muskett.
L. S. Slater, J. Soper.
J. H. Hoare, G. Sheppard.
A. M. Humling, C. Adamson.
J. Phillips, C. Adamson.
Mrs. Booth, A. H. Walbridge.
C. George, J. Stewart.
Mrs. George, M. Maher.
W. Taylor, A. H. Hamersley.
A. Rowan, J. M. Middleton.
Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. H. Kosche.
J. B. Evans, J. M. Wilson.
Mrs. K. J. Williams.

CONSIGNEES.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:
Lenz & Lelzer, H. Fairall.
J. A. Sayward, W. B. Vanstone.
W. Wilson, T. H. Hibben.
Geo. Carter, H. C. Beaton.
V. Y. Trading Co., J. Piercy & Co.
Erskine, Wall & Co., Valo & Brooks.
Fell & Co.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the fire-men.
All the fire bells are connected with telephone 638.
3—Bridgeway Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Parriss road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
10—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
11—Douglas and Hume streets.
12—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
13—Port and Government streets.
14—Yates and Wharf streets.
15—Johnson and Government streets.
16—Douglas st. between Port and View.
17—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
18—View and Blanchard streets.
19—Port and Queen streets.
20—Yates and Cook streets.
21—Yates and Fernwood streets.
22—Clendon Oak Bay and Canoe roads.
23—Cathlamet and Richmond roads.
24—Cathlamet and Pandora streets.
25—Cathlamet and Blanchard streets.
26—Cathlamet and Cook streets.
27—Spring Ridge.
28—Douglas and Discovery streets.
29—Government and Princess streets.
30—Kings road and Second street.
31—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
32—Oaklands Fire Hall.
33—Cornwall and Store streets.
34—Discovery and Store streets.
35—John and Bridge streets.
36—Catherine street, Victoria West.
37—Springfield and Reginald road.
38—Douglas street and Burnside road.

A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN.

"I was very weak and hardly able to walk. My blood was thin, and I was as pale as death. Being told about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and in a few months I had gained 20 pounds in weight. I kept on with it until I was as well as ever." Arthur Mills, Dresden, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, headache.

A CHINESE SCHOOL.

An Institution Shortly to Be Opened for Educating the Celestials.

Subscription Fund Already Started with Over \$3,000 on Hand.

While appreciating fully the advantages of a free English education in the public schools, the Chinese of Victoria have come to the conclusion that this is not all that is necessary to equip them for the needs of their race in British Columbia. "We are Chinamen, no matter where we go," said one yesterday, "and find that, in view of the international commercial relations now opening up, it is necessary to have an education in Chinese as well as in English. We have reckoned on there being about 100 Chinese boys and girls in Victoria. Some of these are going to the public schools; others, for different reasons, do not attend a school of any kind, and none get any insight into the literature and language of their own race, more than what they pick up at home."

Lee Mongkwong, the well-known customs interpreter, has been agitating for a Chinese public school for the past month, and has called several meetings to set the views before the leading Chinese merchants. The final meeting was held on Sunday, when plans were decided on for a proposed school, to be under the management of a capable man, who has been certified by the Pekin government. A new building for the purpose was deemed necessary, providing the subscriptions were large enough. Detailed arrangements, however, were not entered into, all that was done being to discuss the subject fully, and to open subscription lists. These will be forwarded to all parts of Canada for the Chinese to aid in the movement, and when it is known what amount of money can be collected, further action is believed that the school could be opened with only one teacher, but later it is the intention of introducing graded studies and adding to the staff. The school would be open to whites as well as Chinese. There is only one other of its kind on the American continent, and this is in San Francisco. It is estimated that at the start the running expenses would total less than \$800 a year, and this amount could be easily collected from the Chinamen throughout the Dominion. Already subscriptions amounting to \$3,345 have been collected, which \$3,245.50 was gathered after meeting on Sunday. The list of contributions is as follows:

Tai Yung & Co.....\$ 500.00
Tai Soong & Co.....250.00
Chinese Cons. Benevolent Assn.....200.00
Yuen Lung.....150.00
Gin Fook & Co.....150.00
Lee Cheong.....150.00
Lee Mongkwong.....150.00
Lo Lee Wing.....100.00
Lo Lee Wing.....100.00
Quong Man Fung & Co.....100.00
Kung Wo.....100.00
Ying Cheong Lung.....50.00
Sing Lee.....50.00
On Hing.....30.00
Woo Hop.....30.00
Shum Bak Show.....30.00
K. J. Lee Dye.....30.00
Kwong Sing Wing.....25.00
Wing On.....25.00
Hoy Kee (Ah Hoy).....25.00
Sam Kee.....25.00
Kam Cheong.....25.00
Chai Chung & Co.....25.00
Lee Wahn.....25.00
Hung Shing.....25.00
Ker Cheong.....20.00
Wing Cheong.....20.00
Chu Lai.....20.00
Chu Wai Sam.....20.00
Cheong Lung.....20.00
Hing Cheong.....20.00
Hong Lee.....20.00
Yen Kee.....20.00
Hop Kee.....20.00
Lo Lee Wing.....20.00
Sui Lung Hing.....20.00
Wong Nio.....15.00
Wong Nio.....15.00
Sui Lung Hing.....10.00
Quah Yick.....10.00
Wah Hing.....10.00
Wong Sun Tai.....10.00
Cheong Tai.....10.00
Sui Lee Yuen.....10.00
Tai Fung Thung.....10.00
Yung Sun Thung.....10.00
Chin Chang Choo.....10.00
Hing Chang Low.....10.00
Ching Hong Kien.....10.00
Fung Sun Thung.....10.00
Chin Yung Nam.....10.00
Wong Tem Kee.....10.00
Lee Sai Cheok.....10.00
Choy Ching.....10.00
Wong Wai.....10.00
Hing Par Low.....10.00
Wong Chan Low.....10.00
Ng Mook.....10.00
Yip Wing Pook.....5.00
Jung Seng Yung.....5.00
Yung Koo.....5.00
Shun Moon.....5.00
Poo Yuen.....5.00
Yung Koo.....5.00
Lee Sai Sze.....5.00
Lee Hung Shun.....5.00
Lee Yow Yung.....5.00
Chung Men.....5.00
Lee Yue Ar.....5.00
Ma Jung Yen.....5.00
Lee Wing Hee.....5.00
Yue Yee Kon.....5.00
Jack Yee.....5.00
Lee Ng.....5.00
Wing Lung Chew Kee.....5.00
Kam Lung.....5.00
Mee Hing.....5.00
Chung Yung.....5.00
Ma Dal Choo.....5.00
Ng Yook Woon.....5.00
Hing Jan.....5.00
Hing Hing.....5.00
Wing Mow Kien.....5.00
Kwong Chin Sang.....5.00
Lee Yee Quong.....5.00
Lee Yee Quong.....5.00
Kwan Yen.....5.00
Kwong Kuei Chong.....5.00
See Woo.....5.00
Ng Lam.....5.00
Sun Dai Lee.....5.00
Lee Sai Jan.....5.00
Lee Chu Jui.....5.00
Lee Chai Hoo.....5.00
Lee Yick Shun.....5.00
Lum Yee Quong.....5.00
Kwok Hip Moon.....5.00
Wong Shun Kun.....5.00
Kum Lun.....5.00
Chia Hung Kun.....5.00
Chia Sing Chow.....5.00
Him Yick.....5.00
Wong Ho Ching.....5.00
Wong Ho Ching.....5.00
Yong Lau Yung.....5.00
Yip Sing Lum.....5.00
Mow Kee.....5.00
Yue Tai.....5.00
Pook Sang Tong.....5.00
Yue Hing.....5.00
Yue Hing.....5.00
Shing Kee.....5.00
Kum Kee.....5.00
Jan Kee.....5.00
Kwan Woon.....5.00
Jung Kee.....5.00

Boo Kee.....1.00
Chow Dap Hee.....1.00
Bak Jung.....1.00
Chai Moon.....1.00
Chiu Mo Yuen.....1.00
Luk Shing.....1.00
Choi Sing.....1.00
Hing Rossland.....10.00
Hang Wo Hang Kee.....50.00
Mak Kim Choo.....20.00
Wong Jan Mee.....20.00
Lo Lee Wing.....2.50
Hing Ham Yow.....2.50
Fung Ka Sow.....1.00
Chin Jack Nam.....1.00

Total to date.....\$3,345.50

Those receiving collections are Lee Mongkwong, Tai Yuen & Co., Kwong On Lung & Co., and Tai Soong & Co.

KITCHENER'S COLLEGE SCHEME

List to Be Opened in Victoria for Subscriptions to Aid This Project.

A reminder of Kitchener's great work in Egypt came up at the meeting of the city council on Monday evening in the reading of the following correspondence, the first being a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, which read:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith for your consideration copy of a letter dated the 28th ultimo, recently received by me from His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, concerning the proposed Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. His Excellency, thinking that the people of Canada would like to make a contribution towards the establishment of this college, and having received a cablegram from Lord Kitchener hoping that they would do so, desires that this matter be placed before the people in as thorough a manner as possible, and that the fullest opportunity be given to all wishing to help forward the scheme. To this end His Excellency has suggested that I communicate with the mayors of the principal towns of the province, and with officers commanding military forces here. I do so most gladly, as I consider the object to be not only a very worthy one in itself, but also because the proposed college will be a noble and unique monument to the triumph and the magnanimity of British civilization and to the unity of our Empire. I would ask, if the scheme meet with your approval, that subscription list be opened in the name of the city of Victoria, and that the proceeds be paid into the Bank of Montreal, as suggested by His Excellency, to the account of his secretary, Major Drummond. You will observe that the minimum contribution has been fixed as low as twenty-five cents, so that all classes may contribute and the lists be made thoroughly representative. I would also draw your attention to the date at which the lists will be closed, the 10th February. I have addressed letters on this subject to the mayors of Vancouver, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Kamloops, Nelson and Rossland, and also to the officers in command of the several military corps of the province. I may add that I have requested representative schemes to the provincial and territorial legislatures for the favorable consideration of their respective communities, feeling assured that the proposed college, while not to be under the control or guidance of any religious body, will nevertheless prove an outpost for the advance of a better religion, as well as of a better civilization, in the Sudan. I would also draw your attention to the fact that the scheme is one of fire and sword and fanaticism, and for whose rescue the noble Gordon gave his life. In conclusion, I would ask you to do what lies in your power to enlist the support of your community in aid of the scheme, and to establish the general rule that nation follows the flag.

CINNAMON CURE FOR GRIP.

An English Physician Writes of His Experiments in Treating the Disease.

Within the last few days our newspapers have informed us that influenza has appeared as a general epidemic in New York. And as for many years I have been engaged in carrying out a series of clinical experiments in the treatment of this disease, I beg that you will allow me to state the results that my experience induces me to believe that I have been able to attain.

About eight years ago I was led to believe that it might be possible by means of cinnamon administered in large and repeated doses to saturate the tissues of a patient suffering from some fever of microbe origin that from a fitting nidus for the reception of the microbe he should become an unfeeling nidus, and that as a consequent result the microbe would cease to flourish, or in other words that the fever would run a mild course. This was the theory that I had formed, and in the spring of 1892 I determined to put it into practice. Early in the spring of that year I was called to see a patient, aged 26, suffering from influenza. I found the patient's temperature was 102, pulse 116, pains in the head, back and legs, purring tongue, complete loss of appetite. He had been ill five hours.

The patient was ordered to take half an ounce of decoction of cinnamon every hour till I should see him again. The next morning the temperature was 98 degrees, appetite had returned, and the patient declared that he felt quite well.

On the following morning, the first case, and in that epidemic a series of cases of influenza were treated in a similar manner and with equally good results.

A second series of cases of influenza were again treated with cinnamon in another epidemic, but the results were generally bad. In going over my cases again and again it at last began to dawn on me that the results of my treatment depended on the stage of the disease, that the earlier the treatment had been instituted the better had been the result; and finally I came to the conclusion that where the disease had existed for less than twenty to twenty-four hours the results had invariably been good, but that if the disease had existed for more than twenty-four hours the results had been practically yielded no results at all.

I therefore determined to take twenty-four hours as a time limit and rigidly decline to treat with cinnamon any case where the disease had existed for a longer period. A fresh epidemic soon afforded me an opportunity of testing the matter, and I had the satisfaction of finding that twenty-four hours from the onset of the disease without exception did well. During the past five years a large number of influenza patients have been treated within this time limit of twenty-four hours, and in not one case have I been embarrassed by complications of any kind, and in every case the patient has been seemingly perfectly well and fit to return to his business within five days from the commencement of treatment.

In cases, however, where the disease has not existed for more than three or four hours and it is, of course, comparatively rarely that you see a case so early, but I have succeeded in seeing a good many such cases—the patients have in every case returned to their duties within forty-eight hours, and in not one case have I had any of my patients suffer in any way from doing so. I might quote scores of cases to illustrate the point.

The following is the method of treatment that I have employed during the past five years: If influenza has existed for more than twenty-four hours I do

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The Point Lord Farrer Overlooked and Its Bearing.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It was left for the New York Evening Post to make the point prepared for all anti-progressives by Lord Farrer in his article, "Does Trade Follow the Flag?" in the December number of the Contemporary Review. The aged lord labors very hard to prove that it does not, and his conclusions are seized upon by our countrymen to point some sorry joke on the subject. But how the sight of Old Glory will make the naked savages of our new possessions "promptly order a suit of clothes from some Broadway firm and open an account with a New York butcher."

This is irony red-hot for anti-expansionism. But a superficial study of Lord Farrer's facts and tables must have restrained the New York Evening Post's "ghoulish glee" over the absurdity of trade following "Old Glory" to the islands of the Pacific sea. All his estimates and deductions are based on the small percentage of Great Britain's trade with her colonies, and that with the great commercial world. Not a word is said of the fact that the foreign trade of all the British colonies combined forms a comparatively insignificant part of the world's commerce.

Some idea of this disproportion can be gained from the fact that while British trade with foreign countries amounted to \$2,385,000,000 in 1895, that with her colonies was only \$830,000,000. In the words of Lord Farrer, while British trade with foreign countries was 74 per cent. of the whole, that that followed the flag was only 26 per cent.

But this is manifestly an unfair method of arriving at the truth that follows the flag. The true question is what proportion of the foreign trade of Great Britain's colonies is represented by that \$830,000,000. We have not all the figures, but those from the principal British Colonies demonstrate how trade has followed the Union Jack.

The total imports into British India in 1896 of 729,367,530 rupees, 471,614,840 rupees were from the United Kingdom; while of the exports of 1,143,247,380 rupees, only 350,008,990 went to Great Britain.

Of the imports into Cape Colony in 1895, \$50,000,000 came from the United Kingdom to \$10,000,000 from all other countries; while of the exports of \$113,658,803 in that year, Canada sent \$61,557,000 to the United Kingdom. No other country except the United States has 5 per cent. of the Canadian foreign trade.

Of the total imports into New South Wales, amounting in 1895 to over \$30,000,000, the United Kingdom sent \$13,152,000, out of a total importation of \$31,658,803 in that year, Canada sent \$61,557,000 to the United Kingdom. No other country except the United States has 5 per cent. of the Canadian foreign trade.

These figures are sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy of Lord Farrer's article, and to establish the general rule that trade follows the flag.

NOTICE.

The DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places:

From all C. P. R. News Agents.

From all E. N. News Agents.

NANAIMO.....E. Plimbury & Co.

WELLINGTON.....T. B. Nelson.

CUMBERLAND.....D. McLean.

VANCOUVER.....Clarke & Stuart.

NEW WESTMINSTER.....Hotel Vancouver.

KAMLOOPS.....W. T. J. J. J.

VERNON.....J. A. Dalton.

MARA.....M. T. Skojeski.

GOLDEN.....S. W. Field.

REVELSTOCK.....F. W. Wells.

.....Can. Drug & Book Co.

REVELSTOCK STATION.....J. A. Aman.

.....McDonald, Atkins, Watson Co.

.....D. T. Barclay.

NELSON.....Humphreys & Co.

.....A. Purdy.

.....J. H. Brown.

.....Sloan News Co.

.....P. H. Kelleker.

.....Sloan News Co.

.....Silvertown News Co.

.....E. J. Conn.

.....R. B. Beattie.

.....J. A. Dalton.

.....Kosso & Sales.

.....Skagway News Co.

.....J. A. Dalton.

.....T. B. Nelson.

.....M. French & Co.

.....G. Y. Oyston.

.....Hotel Seattle.

.....Puget Sound News Co.

.....Eastern News Co.

.....F. B. Wilson, 104 Occidental Ave.

.....G. Ward, 1204 Columbia St.

.....G. Ward, 1204 Pacific Ave.

.....Central News Co., corner 17th and Pacific Avenue.

.....J. A. Dalton.

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